

THE
ANCIENT AND PRESENT
STATE
OF
YOUGHALL

CONTAINING A
NATURAL CIVIL, ECCLESIASTICAL,
AND
TOPOGRAPHICAL HISTORY THEREOF.
TO WHICH ARE ADDED,
A DESCRIPTION OF THE
TOWNS, VILLAGES, CHURCHES,
IN THE BARONIES OF
IMOKILLY, AND KILNATALLOON,

WITH AN ACCOUNT OF THE
RISE AND PROGRESS OF THE BLACK-
WATER, GENTLEMEN'S SEATS &c.



YOUGHALL:

PRINTED BY THOMAS LORD,
M, DCC, LXXXIV.

THE
NATIONAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL
STATE

YOUNG



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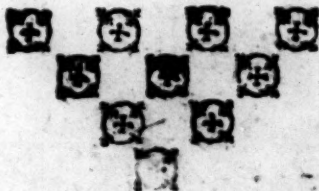
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THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF

CHARLES THE FIRST

BY

JOHN BURNET

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

IN TWO VOLUMES

VOLUME THE FIRST

THE SECOND PART

OF THE HISTORY

OF THE REIGN

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THE SECOND PART



THE Antient & Present STATE OF YOUGHALL.

CHAP. I.

A Topographical Description of the Towns, Villages, Churches, Seats, &c. in the Baronies of Imokilly, and Kilnattaloon, with the Town and beautiful situation of Youghall.

IN describing this Country I shall begin with the eastern extremity, the barony of Imokilly

B

(a) a plea-

(a) It contains 24 Parishes, viz. Killeigh Clonpriest, Kilmacdonough, Ardagh, part of Dungourny, Garrivoe, Boghlane, Kilcredan, Ightermurrough, Ballyouterough, Mogeely, Ballynacorra, Inchenchaky, Inchy, Cork-beg, Aghada, Garrane, Ballintemple, Cloyne, Kilmaghin Titeskin, Rostillian and Clare-Abhey. In it are 200 Plow-lands, & 49,479 IRISH Plantation Acres.

a pleasant, fertile tract, neither incumbered with mountains, nor entirely a level; but, for the greatest part consisting of two fair valleys, one extending from Cork harbour to the sea; the other running parallel to it being a pleasant vale extending from, Midletown to Youghall. These valleys are divided by rising grounds, no less fruitful than the plains below them; affording in many places several pleasing landscapes of the seats, improvements, and plantations, in the lower grounds; and several vistas between the hills terminated by the ocean, the harbour of Cork and Youghall, and the high mountains of Tipperary, and Waterford. The valleys abound with lime-stone useful to the husbandman for manure, and to the architect for building; not only making excellent lime, but it is in several places of so close a texture, and stained with such an agreeable mixture of colours, as grey, dove-colour, white, chocolate, &c. that when properly manufactured, few marbles are more beautiful. This barony is terminated on the W. by Cork harbour, on the S. by the sea, having its whole length embellished with creeks, bays and fine strands; the eastern side is washed by the Black-water, and Youghall bay, and a range of hills divide it on the north from the baronies of Kilnataloon, and Barrymore. Thus having a proper soil for Tillage, and such an easy convenience of manures and water carriage, it is properly the granary of the city of Cork;

For besides supplying its inhabitants with corn, it furnishes them with fish and flesh, and in particular, with as fine fatted veals as any in this kingdom.

It has been antiently inhabited by a people, called PTOLEMY, the VODII, which signifies persons inhabiting a woody territory; and is also the literal meaning of the IRISH word IMO-KILLY. The town of YOUGHALL, formerly OCHILL, had also the same derivation. From whence, one may more than conjecture, that this tract, even down to the very sea, was antiently a forest.

Whoever the first persons were that visited this coast, either the PHÆNICIANS or antient BRITONS, they seem to have named it from the appearance it made as the sailed by it, which was not very unlike the picture drawn by VIRGIL, in the 7th Æn, if we may resemble the TIBER to our Black-Water river:

“ The TROJAN from the main beheld a wood,
“ which thick with shades and a brown horrid
flood.

“ Betwixt the trees the Tiber took his course,
“ with whirlpools dimpled, and with downward
force,

“ That drove the sand along, he took his way,

“ And roll'd his yellow billows to the sea;

“ About him and above, and round the wood,

“ The birds that haunt the borders of his flood;

That

" That bath'd within or bask'd upon his side,
 " To tuneful songs their narrow throats apply'd.
 " The Captain gives command, the joyful train
 " Glide through the gloomy shade, and leave
 the main. DRYDEN.

The large extended strand of Youghall as far as the lowest ebbs uncover it, and probably much farther, is no other than a common turf-bog, covered over with sand and pebbles; from whence not only good turf is dug every season, but also great quantities of timber trees, as fir, hazel, &c. are found (b). Some years ago a skeleton of a monstrous animal was discovered in this strand; one of the shoulder-bones measured three feet and a half long, & weighs above 100 weight. The remainder of the Skeleton, and (as I am informed) another of the same kind lie still buried in the strand, but I could hear of no body that knew the very spot they were buried in. When they were first discovered, it happened to be a very low ebb, but the sea soon flowing over the place, covered it up with sand and gravel, so that it could not be again readily found. These bones

(b) Mr. Charles Merret, in the Philos. Trans N. 223. p. 345. says, that in Lincolnshire, they dig great roots of trees out of the sands at low-water, near a mile from the shore, which he takes to belong to fir, the bark smelling aromatick like that wood.

bones lay in a turfy soil not far from the surface: They undoubtedly belonged to some fish of the Cetaceous kind, which seems the more probable from their being thick, short, and ponderous, and not to an elephant or land animal, as was conjectured by those who discovered them. About 60 years ago, this strand was intirely divested of all its sand and gravel, and being left quite bare by violent high winds great quantities of roots of various trees then lay exposed to view. The sea has greatly incroached on this part of the coast, and is likely to gain more ground, as the land within the strand lies low and flat. At the entrance of the harbour of YOUGHALL, may be seen the remains of the foundation of a mill standing on a rock, which shews that the ocean has greatly exceeded its limits on this shore. A considerable tract of ground was banked in by a vast buttress, built of very large stones, at the charge of the Earl of Burlington, whose estate it is; but the sea being very tempestuous hereabouts especially with S. W. winds in winter time, no mound that art can form, seems to be capable of resisting its fury. Near Ring point, several large horns were dug up in this strand (which belonged to the moose deer) by Mr. Hayman, near Youghall. This strand to the land is terminated by a large extended bog, which was continued before it was incroached upon by the ocean, a great way beyond the lowest ebb.

Glax

CLAY-CASTLE on this strand is a very bold sudden rising ground, or rather a small Promontory composed of a loose sandy clay, which has also been incroached upon by the sea, very considerably within these few years. This hill stands about a mile S. W. from the Town of YOUGHALL, and affords a very entertaining scene to the curious naturalist; For the pieces of the bank, which break off, and are washed down by the sea, are by degrees petrified into a very hard firm grit as solid as any stone. This grit, which is a species of free-stone, is composed of a mixture of fine sand, and a yellow loam or clay tempered by the seawater, which beats against the hill. Several pieces have been taken up, half clay half stone, and the sand adhering thereto. The hill seems perfectly dry, nor is there any spring in which this petrifying quality can reside, but whatever it be, it seems to exist intirely in the clay. (c)

Wood

(c) The same kind of petrification has been observed at Harwich in England, where the washing of the cliffs discovers a bluish clay, which tumbling down, in a short time turns into stone: There some pieces may be seen, that are new fallen, as soft as the clay in the cliff; others that have lain longer, crusted over and hard, but if opened and broke the clay still soft in the middle. others

HISTORY of YOUGHALL.

Wood and several other things dawbed over with this clay are also petrified on the spot. An ingenious gentleman sent me an account, that he had a formed stone resembling a petrified mushroom, which was found on this strand. At the extream point of Ring, which terminates this shore

others that have lain there longer petrified to the heart, and with those the walls of the town were for the most part built, and the streets generally paved. Taylor's Hist. & Antiq. of Harwich, enlarged by Dale, p. 101. 102.

ALLEN in his Nat. Hist. of Chalybeat & purging waters, p. 106. refers the production, of those stones to a vitriolic juice in conjunction with the loam, because the common copperas stones are plentifully found on Harwich coast. Where the cliff was gravelly, these stones lay very thick, as well as where it was loamy.

TAYLOR, adds p. 104. " That the water " which distills from under this cliff petrifies wood " as well as clay, and says, a large piece sent " from thence, is reserved in the repository of the " Royal Society.

The above petrification of CLAY CASTLE, in many respects agrees with that of Harwich cliff, except that there are neither copperas stones found on the strand, nor are there any springs issuing out of the cliff, so that the cause of those petrifications seems as yet to be quite in the dark.

shore, to the S. W. is a most extensive point of view, from which may be seen a great part of YOUGHALL bay, and the coast as far as to Ardmore head in the county of WATERFORD, as also Ballycotton bay and island. The rocks which terminates this barony towards the sea, are partly limestone, and others are of a flaty kind some of which prove very good slates.

YOUGHALL is the most considerable town in this barony, it is called by foreigners Jokile and Youkelain, in Latin Ochella. The liberties of this town contained 6120 IRISH plantation acres. They are now taxed in common with the barony of Imokilly. It was incorporated (c), by King Edward the IVth, in the second year of his reign by

(c) This town was then incorporated and governed by a Provost and Burgesses, who had a grant of the custom called coquet, for the reparation of their walls, &c. An account of which custom was to be yearly rendered to the two Burgesses, and not to the King's Exchequer. The Provost or Suffrain (as he is also called in this charter,) was to have cognizance of all pleas, fresh force, debts, &c. to any sum, power to punish regrators, and fore stallers, by fine and imprisonment, and all fines were to go to the corporation

No stranger was to expose goods to sale without licence of the chief Magistrate on pain of
for

HISTORY of YOUGHALL. 9

by the interest of THOMAS, the great Earl of
DESMOND, who the year following 1463, was

C

made

forfeiting his goods. Assize of bread, regulation
of weights and measures, and all other matters
belonging to the Clerk of the market, to be in
the chief Magistrate, who is also Escheator and
Admiral. He may hold pleas of lands, and cog-
nizance of all assize, no Sheriff, or any other
Minister of the King to have any jurisdiction in
the said town, except the L. Chief Justice,
Chancellor, or Treasurer be present. If the Suff-
rain, Burgeses, and commonality be implead-
ed, the trial shall be by a jury of the townsmen.

The Burgeses are not to be distrained for not
attending assize or sessions in the County, unless
when the King's Lieutenant is present, or a spe-
cial mandate under the privy seal requiring it.

the town was to be one of the petty limbs of the
Cinque Ports of Ireland, from the Exemplification

In a Parliament held at WEXFORD, on the
FRIDAY before the feast of St. MARTIN, before
THOMAS Earl of DESMOND, Lord Deputy of
IRELAND; An. 3. Edw. IV. 1463; an Act
passed to ratify and confirm all letters patents,
grants, Franchises, and priviledges, confirmations,
&c. to the Suffrain, Bailiff, Portrieve, and Com-
mons of this town of YOUGHALL, by the King
that now is, or any of his progenitors.

Rot. II. Canc. N. 21.

made Lord Deputy of IRELAND. This family had formerly a great interest in this town, for they not only erected the collegiate church and college house, but also founded two religious houses adjoining to it. King RICHARD III. (d) in the 2d year of his reign granted several

C 2

priviledges

(d) King RICHARD's charter grants a power to the Mayor, Burgeses, and commonality, to elect their Mayor yearly, on the FRIDAY next before the feast of St. MATHEW, as also two Burgeses. To have power of all pleas, and actions of messauges, lands, rents, services, &c. to hold a court for that purpose, on every Friday, any one (being Mayor or Bailiff,) to act in the absence of the other, all fines &c. to go to the use of the corporation: And if the Mayor Bayliffs, &c. be concerned, such trial to be removed to the King's court of Common Pleas.

Freemen are exempted from all toll, Murage, Portage, Lastage, Puage, Cavage, Ironage, Ferryage, Carryage, Passage, Punnage, and Anchorage, and all suits, customs, and usages in IRELAND and ENGLAND. The Corporation to have CUSTOM and COQUET of all things customable from Ardmore-head and Cable Island, up to the Island of Toureen, to go to the repair of their Walls, an account of which was to be made before two Burgeses and not to the King's Exchequer.

HISTORY OF YOUGHALL, 1.

priviledges to this corporation, as did also (e) King HENRY VII. (f) Queen ELIZABETH and

(e) HENRY VII. by his charter dated at LEWIS, August 25, 12 Reign. 1497. grants them a power to chuse their Mayor, and Bayliffs aforesaid, on the Tuesday next before the feast of Saint MATHEW. The corporation to implead and to be impleaded by the name of Mayor Bailiffs, and commonality of the Town of Youghall. To have cognizance of all pleas, actions,, &c. their courts to be held every FRIDAY, as also a court of pye-powder, &c. The custom called COCQUET, were likewise confirmed by this charter, and all other matters related in the former charters.

(f) Queen ELIZABETH's charter bears date at Westminster, 23 JULY, An. Regn. 1mo, 1559 and confirms all their former priviledges, with a power to purchase lands to the value of 6 l. per Ann. The same Queen by letters patent, dated at Dublin, JULY, 18, An Regn, 27. 1585. confirms the above charter, and grants to the corporation the office of GAUGER, provided it does not diminish her revenue. A mease of herrings to be paid the Mayor in the like manner as Waterford and Dungarvan receive the same, to be applied to the maintenance of the key and walls

The passage or ferry-boat is by this charter granted to the corporation, at the rent of 6s. 8d. per Ann.

and (g) King JAMES, For the reparation of their

(g) King JAMES, by his charter, dated at Westminster Jan, 20, An, R. gn, 6, 1608, confirms all their privileges, SUBSIDY and POUNDAGE excepted; and incorporates them by the name of the Mayor Bayliffs, and commonality of Youghall. Grants to the Mayor the office of Admiral, and its perquisites from Ardmore-head, and CABLE-ISLAND, up to TOOGREEN, as also the custom of Murage, Cranage, Keyage, and Anchorage, of all goods imported and exported. The Mayor Bayliffs, &c. to be exempted from all juries held out of the Town, except the suit concerns the King. All causes to be tried by the townsmen, All lands &c. antiently belonging to the corporation confirmed. Two weekly markets, viz. on WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, with two annual fairs, on St. LUKE, and Ascension Day, granted to the corporation, with courts of PYE POWDER, &c. Power to have a Staple and a Mayor and Constables of the same, as the city of Dublin has. The Mayor may appoint an ALDERMAN for his deputy.

All WAIFS, STRAYS, GOODS of FELONS, &c. granted to the corporation. The Mayor, Recorder, and Bayliffs to be Justices of the Peace and to hold sessions of goal delivery, &c. for the town. No FREEMAN to be impleaded out of the town. The Mayor to be CORONER,


SATIS

their walls and other public uses.

The

SAY MASTER, and FEODARY. All perquisites arising therefrom to be to the use of the corporation. The Mayor and Recorder to be Justices of the Peace, in the county of Cork, and the Mayor to be of the Quorum. The Mayor may appoint Clerks of the market, a Clerk of assize, and Clerk of the Assay, and no other person to intermeddle.

He may appoint a **SWORD-BEARER**, and may have a Sword carried before him. All ships to load and discharge at the key, and no where else, unless by the Mayor's licence. A court of record to be held every **FRIDAY**, by the Mayor, Recorder and Bayliffs or their deputy, as also every **TUESDAY** to take cognizance of all actions real and personal. The corporation has power to distinguish themselves into several guilds and fraternities, of which there are several in this town. The late King **JAMES** also incorporated this place by a new charter Ap, 18, 1688, which appoints **THOMAS RONAYNE, Esq;** Mayor, **WILLIAM FITZ-GERALD**, and **THOMAS VAUGHAN, jun.** Bayliffs, with 10 Aldermen, 24 Burgesses, a Recorder and Town Clerk.

 But this charter is of no force.

The religious houses founded in this town were two, one on the north (h) and the other

(h) In the year of 1631, Captain JOHN FINSHAM, and Captain CHRISTOPHER BURGE, presented a petition to King CHARLES I. of several abuses and neglects committed by the townsmen of YOUGHALL, concerning the repair of their walls, and fortifications. Praying his Majesty, would be pleased to grant them the management of the said repairs, and collection of the petty customs, and refer the same to what committee he thought fit, with power to inquire what sums were received and how expended, and that the petitioners might receive the remainder of the said custom, towards repairing the walls and making a platform.

The petition represented, that these customs amounted to about 100 l. per Ann. which the corporation received since the wars, but that they had not expended 50 l. upon the walls in that time, which were become weak and ruinous; That there was no place to mount ordnance to defend the harbour, which had encouraged pirates, several times to enter the bay, and surprize and carry off ships riding in the same. The town and fortifications being so weak, that two ships with ease might batter down the walls and surprize the town, That one Ensign
Steward

other at the south end of the town. That on the N. was founded An. 1268 by THOMAS FLYZ-

Steward obtained a grant for rectifying these abuses, and for building a fort, to defend the town and harbour; upon which letters were directed to the Earl of CORK, and to the Lord President directing them to examine the defects, and to certify their knowledge of them. But the said Steward so demeaned himself in his demands (not pertinent to his grant) and so opposed the said committees, that the Earl treated with the Mayor and brethern, who undertook to build a platform at the key, for the defence of the town and harbour, But they did not perform their agreement, which was made five years since. Neither is there one piece of ordnance mounted in the town. which is subject to great danger.

This Petition was referred to the Lords Committee for Irish affairs, signed at WHITEHALL April 3, 1631 Dorchester.

Upon which, an order of privy-seal was directed to the Lords Justices of Ireland, that they might inquire into the matter, and if they found the allegations of the petition to be true, that letters patent might be granted to the said Capt. Finsham, and Christopher Burge, to receive the remainder of the said customs, and collect them

for

FIRE-MANRICE FITZ-GERALD, for Friars-Preachers, who, according to Frier CLINT (in his annals) seated themselves here on the 5th of the Cal. of AUGUST 1271. This house upon the dissolution was granted first to Will. Walsh, and afterwards to John Thickpenny, for a term of years, then (1) to Sir Walter Raleigh

for the future, for building of a new platform and the repair of the walls. Dated at Westminster, 17 April, An. Regn. 7. By his Majesty's command. Dorchester; MS. at Lismore.

KING EDWARD, III. by letters patent, dated November 5. An. Regn. 44. confirmed a conveyance of the manors of Youghall and Inchequin, and other lands in the counties of Cork, Waterford, and Limerick, to **JAMES II.** commonly called the noble Earl of ORMOND, in considerations of his good services. Yet the conveyance was not good, because that Robert de Typpott, then owner thereof, in virtue of whose feofment the conveyance was made, had forfeited them by the act about absentees.

Cane's life of Ormond. An. 5. Carol. I. Letters patent passed the great seal, for an exemption of this port from all duties.

(17) By Patent dated DUBLIN 30 Feb, An. Eliz. 29th, with 3 seignories and a half of land forfeited

in fee farm. who sold it to the Earl of Cork.

The south abbey, was founded by Maurice Fitzgerald in the year 1231, or according to Holinshed in 1229, and was in 1460 reformed to Observant Friars, being before that time Conventuals of the Franciscan Order. The occasion of its establishment is said to be thus. This Maurice was building a castle in the Town, and while they were at work about the foundation, the workmen on the eve of some festival, came and begged a piece of money from him to drink his health. The Earl ordered his eldest son to give it; but he instead of obeying his father's directions, abused the workmen, which his father was so concerned at, that instead of carrying on the castle, he erected a house of Grey Friars, took upon himself the habit, and died here in the 80th year of his age, An, 1256. (k) This house

D.

forfieted by the E. of DESMOND. This priory was granted at the rent of 12 l. 19s 6d. sterl, payable at Easter and Michaelmas. with a proviso, that the act passed at Limerick, Anno 33 Henry VIII, for lands given by the King shall not be prejudicial to this patent.

Signed A. St. Leger, MS. at Lismore,

(k) Some place the death of this Maurice, a year before and others later. He is said to be a very valient Knight, a pleasant man, and inferior

house according to Ware, was the first Franciscan Friery in Ireland, WADDING says that several religious men were interred here (1)

The

D 2

inferior to none in the kingdom. having lived all his life with commendation, but was suspected to have an hand in the death of the Earl Marshall Richard, with Robert de Burge and others.

Cambden's Ann.

(1) This fourth Abbey was granted by letters patent to George Isham, dated June 16 An 39 of Eliz. with 10 acres of ground, together with St. Anne's chapel, and one acre near the same with the town and villages of Rathnolan

I find another grant of this house, by letters patent dated at Dublin, 13 Sept. 1mo. Jacob I. to Sir James Fullerton. Knt. Muster-Master General, Clerk of the Cheque, and one of the Privy-Council, together with the chapel of St. Anne, and a park called John Mallowny's park, at 12 l. sterl. He sold his title in this house, and the abbey of Molana to Sir Richard Boyle, Knt, for the sum of 219 l. 6s. 8d. Irish.

An. 1630. This Town contributed quarterly towards the maintainance of the army the sum of 27 l. sterl. of which the Earl of Cork's tenants paid only 5 l. 13s. his being priviledged lands. The N. and S. abbeys, as well as the college lands being exempted from taxes or quartering soldiers.

MS. at Lismore

The Church was rebuilt and beautified by THOMAS E of DESMOND, soon after the erection of the college. It is a large Gothic structure, the nave being about 45 yards long and 22 broad, adorned on each side with 6 Gothic arches. The chancel has been for some years uncovered, the east window of which was very fine, being in the ancient Gothic taste,

On the north side of the church, stands a square tower about 50 foot high, On the N. side of the chancel window is a very old tomb without date; there are two ruin'd chapels on each side of this chancel, another W. of the church. On an ancient monument in the N. chapel is this inscription,

D, O, M,
Domino Petro Miagh,

Civi Consuli Prætori Yocholensi Justitiæ
Cultori pietatis, amatori publicæ utilitatis zelatori,
Marito suo unice dilecto uxor Philisia Nagle
Mæsta posuit sumptibus viri, Petra tegit Petri
cineris, Animam Petra Christi, sic tibi divisit
utraque Petra Petrum,

Vixit An, XLIII, vita functus VIII,
Cal, August MDCXXXIII.

The south wing was formerly called the Chauntry of our BLESSED SAVIOUR. It was purchased from the Mayor and Corporation of Youghall, by the Earl of Cork, march 29, 1606, by which deed, he was not to molest the ancient burials in this place. He repaired the

the chapel, and in his life-time erected an handsome monument for his family, according to the taste of those times, in marble and alabaster. On this monument are the effigies of this nobleman, lying at full length on his left side, in armour, his head supported by his left hand, and below are figures of 9 of his children, with the dates of their births on the Pedestals, thus, "1 Roger Boyle, natus 1 August 1606. 2. Richard Boyle, natus 20. October 1612 3. Galfridius Boyle, natus 10 April, 1616, (He was drowned in the college well in this town) 4. Lewis Boyle, natus 23, Martii, 1619, 5. Alicia Boyle, nata, 20 Martii, 1607, 6 Sarah Boyle, nata 29, 1609, 7, Letitia Boyle, nata 23, April, 1610, 8, Joana Boyle, nata 14, Junii, 1611, 9, Catharina Boyle, nata 22, Martii 1614.

Over the effigies of the Earl is this inscription on a black marble,

" RICHARDUS BOYLE Miles, Dominus BOYLE Baro de YOUGHALL. Vicecomes DUNGARVAN, Comes GORCAGIENSIS, Dominus summus hujus Regni Hiberniæ Thesaurarius et de privato consilio Domini Regis tam ANGLIÆ quam HIBERNIÆ, ex, antiquissima BOYLORUM familia HEREFORDIENSI oriundus. qui patrem habuit ROGERUM BOYLE, Armigerum. matrem itidem generosam Joanam Naylerum e solo Cantiano profectam, cum duos sibi invicem junxisset uxores, primam
Joanam

Joanam filiam & cohæredem GULIELMI AP-
PESLY Armigeri, nulla superstite, prole ; alte-
ram preclare fecundam Catherinam natam Do-
mini Galfridi Fentoni Equitis, Regia Majestati
hoc regno a Secretis, Postquam varios pro re-
publica cepisset labores, nec immeritos honores
conscendisset. ipse jam septuaginta septem An-
nos natus, ac mortem indies imminentem ex-
pectans sibi & posteris suis hoc posuit monu-
mentum sacrum memoriz

Ipse de se,

Sic posui tumulum. superest intendere votis,
Parce animæ, carnem solvito, Christe veni, “

Beneath this inscription are these following.

“ Hic jacet Corpus Reverendi Patris JO-
HANIS BOYLE, sacre Theologiæ Doctoris E-
piscopi Corcagiensis, Clonensis & Rossensis, ac
fratris Majoris natu Richardi comitis Corcagiæ
&c. qui obiit decimo Die Julii, An. Dom.
1620. Ætatis suæ 57.

Hic etiam jacent sepultæ Elizabetha & Ma-
ria Boyle, hæc Richardi Smith Militis, illa
Piercii Power Armigeri uxor, ambæ sorores
predicti Richardi Domini Boyle Corcagiæ comitis

Hic jacet Prænobilis David Dominus Barry,
Procomes Buttevant, primus Comes Barrymore
commissione Regia pro gubernatione Momoniæ
primo designat heros, Principi & coronæ An-
glicanæ Fidelissimus, de republica durante Hi-
bernicorum

Hibernicorum rebellione optime mærens være-
que Christianæ Religionis Cultor Præcipuus,
qui obiit 29 Die Septembris 1642 Annoque
Ætatis suæ 38 "

Around the above marbles are several escut-
cheons of his children, near which are these
inscriptions Towards the top, is as follows,

" Richard Earl of Cork married two wives,
the first JOAN. one of the two daughters and
coheirs of William Apsley. Esq; who died in
travail of her first son, which did not survive
her. The second wife was KATHARINE,
the only Daughter of Sir Geoffry Fenton, Knt
Secretary State in Ireland, by whom he had
issue 7 sons and 8 daughters."

" The Lady Margaret Boyle, eight daughter
of the Earl of Cork, died and lyeth here
intombed.

On the right side issuing from the above in-
scription in the manner of a genealogical table
are the following

" Sir RICHARD BOYLE, Knt, son and
heir apparent to Richard Earl of Cork, married
Elizabeth, eldest of the two daughters and
coheirs of Henry Lord Clifford, Earl of Cum-
berland and hath issue,

" Sir LEWIS BOYLE, Knt, Lord BOYLE
Baron of Bandon-bridge. and L. Visc. Boyle
of Kinalmeaky, second son of Richard Earl of
Cork, married the Lady Elizabeth, daughter of
Sir William Fielding, Knt, Lord Baron of
Newenham

Newenham Padox, Vis. Fielding and Earl of Denbigh. Slain in the battle of Lisscarrol, Sept, 3, 1642. (m)"

Sir

(m) In a letter to M. Marcombes his son-tutor, directed to Geneva, and dated Jan 18, 1639, the Earl of Cork says, " On St. Stephen's day my son KINALMEAKY was married in the King's Chapel in court, to the Lady Elizabeth Fielding. daughter to the Countess of Denbigh. The King gave her in marriage unto him, and the Queen presented her with a jewel valued at 1500 l. which the King with his own hands put about her neck, and did the young couple all honour and grace, both with revelling feasting and bringing to their bed in Court."

In the same letter he says, " My daughter Dungarvan was speedily delivered of a boy, and on the 12th of December, it pleased the King's Majesty to christen the child by the name of CHARLES, being assisted by the Marquis HAMILTON and the Countess of SALISBURY. Your friend BROGMIL, is in a fair way of being married to Mrs. Harison one of the Queen's maids of honour, about whom yesterday a difference happened between Mr. Thomas Steward, the Earl of Berkshire's son and him, which drew them into the field, but thanks be to God, Brohil came

" Sir ROGER BOYLE, Kat, Lord BOYLE, Baron of BROHILL, third son (n) of RICHARD Earl of CORK, married the Lady Margaret, the daughter of Theophilus Lord Howard of Walsen, Earl of Suffolk."

" FRANCIS BOYLE, Esq; fourth son of Richard Earl of Cork, married ELIZABETH, daughter of Sir Robert Killegrew, Knt. late Vice-Chamberlain to MARY Queen of England.

" ROBERT BOYLE, Esq; fifth son of RICHARD Earl of CORK."

" ROGER BOYLE, eldest son of Richard Earl of Cork, being a scholar at Deptford in Kent, died there the 10th of October 1615. and there lies intombed."

" GEOFFRY BOYLE, third son of Richard Earl of Cork, died young on the 20th of Jan. 1616, and lieth here intombed." To

" came home without any hurt, and the other
 " not much harmed, and now they have clasped
 " their swords together they are grown good
 " friends. I think in my next I shall advise
 " you, that my daughter MARY is nobly married,
 " and that at the Spring I shall send her
 " husband to keep company with my sons at
 " GENEVA."

(n) Third son then living when the monument was erected, GEOFFRY the third son being dead, was left out of the number, and yet under his effigy he is called the 3d son as he really was.

To each of these inscriptions are escutcheons (those who were married) impaled with the arms of their ladies, with proper differences for the several sons; and on the left hand are the underneath inscriptions, with the several coats of arms of his daughters, impaled with the bearings of their husbands.

“DAVID, Lord BARRY, Lord Viscount BUTTEVANT, first Earl of BARRYMORE, married the Lady ALICE BOYLE, first daughter of Richard Earl of Cork.”

“ROBERT, Lord DIGBY, Baron of GEASHIL, married the Lady Sarah Boyle, second daughter of Richard Earl of Cork, being then the widow of Sir Thomas Moore, Knt, son and heir to Garret Lord Moore, Lord Viscount of Drogheda,”

“Colonel GEORGE GORING, son and heir to Sir George Goring, Knt, Lord Baron Goring of Hurst-Pierpoint, married the Lady Lettice Boyle third daughter of Richard Earl of Cork,”

“GEORGE FITZ-GERALD, Earl of KILDARE, married the Lady JOAN BOYLE, fourth daughter of Richard Earl of Cork.”

“ARTHUR JONES, Esq; son and heir to Sir ROGER JONES, Knt, Lord Viscount Ranelagh, married the Lady Catharine Boyle, the fifth daughter of Richard Earl of Cork.

“Sir ARTHUR LOFTUS, Knt, son and heir of Sir Adm Loftus, Knt, Vice-Treasurer
E and

and Treasurer at wars in Ireland, married the Lady Dorothy Boyle, the sixth daughter of Richard Earl of Cork. “

“ CHARLES RICH, Esq; second son of Robert Lord Rich, of Leeze, Earl of Warwick, married the Lady Mary Boyle, the seventh daughter of Richard Earl of Cork. “

On the top of the monument are these lines.

“ *Precatio Viventis.*

Quam Patre, quam prole, & gemino quam conjugē faustam

Fecisti, o faustam fac faciendo tuam.“

Under which is the effigies of the Earl of Cork's mother Joan Naylor, lying on her left side, her arm leaning on a bible. She is habited in the dress of the times; on her head is a large straw-hat, and she has on a Queen Elizabeth's ruff and fardingale, all of alabaster painted over: And on each side of the Earl are the effigies of his two wives, the one at his head. the other at his feet, in a praying posture, also in alabaster, placed in two niches, supported by pillars of a reddish marble.

On the south wall is a cartouch of white-Italian marble, to the memory of the first Earl of Orrery, with this inscription.

Memoria

Memoriae Sacrum
 Rogeri Boyle, primi Comitis
 De Orrery. et Baronis
 De Brohill;
 Qui dum vixit multis pariter et Summis
 Honoribus et officiis fungebatur;
 Mortuus vero Summo cum viventium laude
 Obiit decimo Sexto
 Die Octobris Anno Domini 1679.
 Annoque ætatis suæ 59,
 De quo non hic plura requirat lector,
 Quoniam omnia de ingenio et moribus,
 vel ex fama,
 Vel ex operibus. dignoscere possit.

In the same chapel there is an ancient tomb
 on which are the effigies of a man and
 woman lying at full length. At the feet is this
 inscription.

“ Here lyeth the bodies of Richard Bennet,
 and Ellis Barry his wife, the first foundress of
 this chapel. which being demolished in the time
 of rebellion, and their tomb defaced, was re-
 edified by Richard, Lord Boyle, Baron of
 Youghall, who for reviving the memory of
 them, repaired this tomb, and had their effigies
 cut in stone placed thereon. Anno Domini 1619

On a stone in the same chappel, part of
 the inscription being covered by a wall, are
 these lines.

Lord

-----Lord President of Munster. An, Dom, 16.

Munster may curse the time that VILLERS came,
To make us worse by leaving such a name,
Of noble parts, as none can imitate,
But those whose hearts, are married to the state,
But if they press to imitate his fame,
Munster may bless the time that VILLERS came.

On a flag stone near the rail of the Communion Table, is this inscription.

“ Here lieth the body of JOHN FIYZ-GERALD of the DECIES, who departed this life, the first of March, An, Dom. 1664. Also here lieth the body of KATHERINE his wife, daughter of the Lord JOHN POWER, Baron of Curraghmore, who departed this life the 22d of August, An, Dom. 1660. Who were removed by the Earl GRANDISON, their Grandson, to his vault in the Chancel, An, Dom. 1736. And here also are interred his two daughters, the Ladies ANNE and KATHERINE VILLERS. Also his Son, the Rt. Hon. WILLIAM, Lord VILLERS, who died the 16th of December 1739.”

On a Pillar near the W. door is this inscription.

“ Near this Pillar lieth interred the body of JOHN PERRY, Esq; who departed this Life

---Sir Edward Villers. Knt. was Lord President of Munster, Anno 1622, he died Sept 7th, 1626.

Life October 29, A. D. 1712, in the 51st year of his age. He was a native of this town, and by an early application to business, acquired a very considerable fortune in the island of ANTEGUA, and other foreign plantations. By his last will, among several other charitable legacies, he bequeathed to the poor of Youghall, 300 l. sterl, the interest thereof or the produce by purchase is to be yearly distributed MAY 29, at the church door of the said parish, as the Lord Bishop of CLOYNE shall then nominate and appoint. "Be merciful after thy power

I cannot quit this church without taking notice of another elegant monument of white ITALIAN marble, erected by RICHARD UNIACK, Esq; in memory of his Lady. On which is the following inscription.

Sacred to the Memory
OF HELENA UNIACKE,
WIFE OF

RICHARD UNIACKE,
who departed this life, the 15th Day of September, 1779, in the 35th year of her Age
Her Husband has lost a faithful affectionate Wife
Her Children an attentive tender Mother,
And by her Friends, she is sincerely lamented.

This Church is as well filled on the Sabbath day, as any parish church in Ireland, but this is not so much to be wondered at, the town in itself being extensive Inhabited chiefly by Protestants.

YOUGHALL

YOUGHALL is beautifully situated, on the side of a hill, on an arm of the Sea. with an exceeding good harbour before it. From South to North the town extends about an English mile, and from the part called Mouse-Street, next the hill on the West to the river, it is in the widest part, nearly one quarter of a mile, untill lately it consisted, principally of one Street, intermixed with new and old houses; The place however, within these few years, has undergone a material alteration for the better some very considerable additions and improvements, having been made; so that it is now almost twice the Magnitude, it was twenty years ago, a great part of the Ground, on which this town is built, may be literally said, to have risen (of late years. more especially.) out of the Sea; vast quantities of Slabb and Strand having been from time to time, taken in, and filled by the Corporation; but more particularly, and at the expence, and through the exertions of private Individuals, on which are now erected spacious Stores, Cellars, and other Buildings, among the rest, Messrs THOMAS and WILLIAM HARVEY, and Alderman JOHN SWAYNE, eminent Merchants of this Town, have contributed largely to its improvement, they have not only taken in, considerable portions of Strand or Slabb, but built extensive Stores &c. thereon,---happily for the Public, this Improving spirit, does not seem to have

have rested here, for Alderman ROGER GREEN and JOHN SMITH. Esq; are engaged at present in quaying in, and filling two large lots of Ground adjacent to each other: which were hitherto covered with water.

Such undertakings as these, not only tend to promote the Consequence of the place they are carried on; but necessarily furnish employment for a number of poor people. It is therefore much to be wished that Gentlemen of Property, would more generally engage in promoting works of Improvement, especially, where they can render a benefit to the Community, without prejudicing their own Interest.

The Walls on the West side of this Town, are ranged along WALLS. the top of the hill, almost the intire length of the Town; they are flanked with some old Towers, which with the Walls are at present weak and in a state of decay. The Gates being ruinous, were some time since taken down, and not a vestige of them now remains, on the side of the hill, beneath the Town walls, are a range of pleasant Gardens that considerably add to the beauty of the prospect which the Town makes from the opposite side of the river; most of these gardens, are well Stored with various kinds of Fruit, which lying open to a good exposure, ripen early, so that these lines of Mr. THOMPSON, may be here justly applied.

The

————— The sunny wall
 Where autumn basks with fruit emurpled deep
 Presents the downy peach, the purple plumb,
 With fine blueish mist of animals,
 Clouded, the ruddy nectrine; and dark,
 Beneath his ample leaf, the luscious fig.
 The vine too here, her curling tendrils shoot,
 Hangs out her clusters swelling to the south;
 And scarcely wishes for a warmer sky.

The Gardens on and about this hill, are also remarkable for their plantations of Myrtle, which is here to be met with, in great abundance.

In this Town, besides the Church already described, there **MERTIN** are one Presbyterian, and one **HOUSE**. Quakers Meeting-house, the first situate in Meeting-house-lane, and the other in Mouse-street, they both appear to be neat and convenient buildings; the quakers being a numerous body in Youghall, the Province, quarterly and monthly meetings, of that Society, are frequently held here. Several of the people called **METHODISTS**, likewise reside in this town, this sect, as yet have no regular place of meeting, it seems they intend however shortly to erect a building for their better accomodation. Not far from the Church, is the College, which was repaired, and beautified for a dwelling house, by the first Earl of Cork, it became afterwards

afterwards in a ruinous Condition, untill lately when the same, was in a great measure rebuilt, and is now converted into an elegant habitation by NICHOLAS GILES, Esq.

There is also a Roman Chappel here, outside of the ROMAN town, it is but a poor building, CHAPPEL. not near large enough for the number that attend it; the lower part and Galleries, are greatly incroached upon by several Pews, this appears to be a great inconvenience, as the Chappel is but small, and the Congregation large, in each of these Pews, there is sufficient room for eight or ten persons with ease, they are mostly occupied by three or four, during Prayers, when many decent people are obliged (for want of room) to stay outside, this particularly, in wet, or cold weather is very distressing. It is to be wished the Inhabitants of the Roman-religion, (in circumstances) would subscribe to build a new one; In towns of much less consequence than Youghall, their places of Worship make an handsome appearance

In Church lane, stands an alms house, and Free-school founded CHARITY by the last mentioned Nobleman, TIES. the first for six poor widows, who have each of them lodging, firing, and five pounds a year.

The School master has 30 l. per annum. Mr. JENKIN LOVELLY, is now Master;

Master, the Earl of Cork, procured letters Patent, and licence of Mortmain for these endowments, as well as for his Alms-house, and Schools at Lismore, and Bandon, which bear date the 19th of February, 1613. Near the, above, is another Alms house, built by Mr. MAU. RONAYNE, of DLAUGHTANE, in the County of Waterford, for the support of six poor Widows, who have a small stipend allowed them; ——— Mr. THOMAS CROKER bequeathed four pounds a year, to be distributed every St. THOMAS's day, and Mr. THOMAS SPENCE, also left Twenty pounds, to be yearly distributed to the poor of the Parish for ever.

The YOUGHALL Charitable-Infirmary, has been just Com- HOSPITAL. pleted. ——— This building is situated in Cork street, on a rising ground, and is capable of receiving Nine sick persons, on one floor, consisting of three Chambers, in each Chamber there are fire places, and all other conveniencies for the sick, here are also a Kitchen and Store-room, a Chamber for Medicins with apartments for the Apothecary, and other convenient offices,

This Infirmary, was opened by Subscription for the reception of the sick poor of Youghall and it's neighbourhood, in March 1784, and is to be attended by two Physicians, who generously offered their advice and assistance without

without fee or reward. There are as yet, but six beds erected in the house, for the accomodation of such as are unable from the nature of their disorder, to attend as out patients; who are supplied with diet, medicines, and attended carefully; The extra patients, are already pretty numerous. A Committee of the Subscribers, meet the first MONDAY of every Month, to examine into the state and settle the accounts of the house. THOMAS GREEN, Esq; Treasurer, Doctors HAIG, and JACKSON, attending Physicians. Mr. QUINLAN, Apothecary, Mrs QUINLAN, House-keeper.

The Main or principal Street towards the South end, is crossed by a high square Tower, called the CLOCK GATE, which in some degree divides the Town into upper and lower. This building was lately erected, at the Corporation expence; and is really an ornament to the place, over the arch, or gate-way is the Town Prison and Goalers Rooms, on the Top is an elegant Cupola, covered with lead, a Gilt Ball &c.——It also contains a Town Bell and Clock, from which latter it derives it's name. In the Center of the Building, is a stone with this inscription.

This Building was erected, at the expence of the Corporation, Anno 1777.

John

JOHN SWAYNE Esq; MAYOR.
 ROGER GREEN, Esq; } Bailiffs.
 JAMES PRATT, Esq; }

The Market house, is situate,
 near one of the Moles, or Quays MARKET
 it is a very plain looking build- HOUSE.
 ding with five arches to the
 front; ——— Over it the Town Council
 meet to Transact the affairs of the Corpora-
 tion here a Court of Record is held. actions
 of Debt &c. without limitation, which arise
 within the Town and Liberties: are tryed
 in this Court; Sessions are likewise held
 for trying all offences committed within the
 Jurisdiction.

Adjacent to this stands the
 Custom House, which from it's CUSTOM
 shabby appearance scarce de- HOUSE.
 serves the name of a public
 Building; ——— nothing adds so much to the
 beauty and ornament of a Town, as the num-
 ber, and elegance of it's Public Structures.
 In YOUGHALL, there is really an apparent
 deficiency in this respect; A new Custom-
 House, seems particularly wanting, with proper
 Offices, Stores, &c. for lodging and securing
 goods. KINSALE, which has infinitely less
 Trade, can notwithstanding boast of the ele-
 gance of it's Custom House, and has besides
 a very

HISTORY of YOUGHALL.

a very neat and handsome Exchange, or town house. with a commodious Council Chamber, and Corporation Offices over it; a building similar to the one last mentioned, would be both a striking and necessary Improvement. to so respectable a commercial place as Youghall.

From the Public Spirit however, which has been already displayed by the Corporation, in several instances, it may be fairly presumed, that they will embrace every further opportunity, which shall offer for embellishing the Town, and accomodating it's Inhabitants.

The Barracks, situate near the upper end of the Town, **THE** are commodiously built, with a **BARRACKS** tolerable Square, and Gate way they are capable of containing half a Regiment of Foot. The army esteem Youghall, to be the best and most agreeable Quarters in the kingdom. At the arrays in 1746, there were a Thousand Protestants in this place, fit to bear arms.

The Fish Market, is most conveniently situate near the wa- **FISH** ter; It is a large square Buil- **MARKET.** ding, with high walls, This was originally constructed for a Fort, or Block-House, and had Guns mounted on the Platform fronting the harbour.

In Queen Ann's Wars with France, a French Privateer, came into the Bay of Youghall, and from

from thence sent her Boat, well armed into the harbour to plunder, which on landing at Snuggborough, they had begun to do, by taking away some Linnen, drying on hedges there. The Townsmen immediately beat to Arms, and manned the Fort; The Gunner levelled one of the Guns, and fired at the boat the Ball was seen to take the water, on the higher side of the Boat, and then to pass over her, which caused the Monsieurs to hasten away as fast as they could.

In Post-Office lane, there is an excellent Meat market, **Flesh Market** as plentifully supplied with good Beef, Mutton, Veal, &c. as any other of it's demensions in the Kingdom.

Here it is to be observed: that provisions of all kinds, are extremely cheap, and House-rent very low, in this Town; so that people of a moderate Fortune may live here very Comfortably.

The Mall, is a beautiful walk, **THE** about 420 feet long, and proportionably broad, adjoining the **MALL.** Sea; it was laid out, and compleatly finished in the year 1774, at a very considerable expence, which was defrayed by the Corporation.

It is well planted with rows of Trees, and the sides of the Walk, are fenced with a Parapet wall, there are also Seats, or Benches for the greater convenience of such as walk here

here. This walk is generally crowded every fine evening, with Ladies, and Gentlemen, both visitors, and residents, nothing can be more pleasing than to see the numbers of the Fair-
sex, on this occasion, taking the air; enjoying the charms of a pleasant walk, and improving their healths; ——— what particularly recommends this walk to Strangers, is the beauty of its Situation: exactly over the Sea, with a fine Commanding prospect before it of the opposite Shore, and Ships riding at Anchor in the harbour,

In the Center of the Mall, there is a small but neat building, also erected by the Corporation, called the MALL HOUSE, or by some the COFFEE HOUSE, where both English, and Irish News papers are taken in, and Bagammon Tables usually kept for the use and entertainment, of such as chuse to frequent it.

This Town was formerly supplied with Water, by a number PUBLIC of Wells, which stood in the Water Pump middle of the Streets; to the great annoyance, and inconvenience of Carriages in general, but some years since HUGH SWAYNE, Esq; being Mayor. had all the upper Walls of the Wells taken away, and placed Pumps in every one with a proper covering, which since that time, have afforded the Inhabitants, not only a purer water, but also with vastly greater convenience.

mary.

42 The Natural and Civil

Many of the private Buildings of this Town are sufficiently handsome, and spacious, most of the lanes &c. leading from the Main Street or Avenue, are however extremely narrow and confined. Were the Streets more open, and many houses which lie thick, set ranged in regular order, and uniformly built, the Town would not only take up more Ground, but appear infinitely to greater advantage than it does at present.-----The Streets, Quays, &c. in themselves; are not only in good order, but cleaner and better paved, than those which we meet sometimes in great Cities.

What contributes materially to render this Town Clean and wholesome, is, that the Corporation annually farm out with their other Revenues, the sweeping of the Streets, to the best bidder: the generally set for ten or twelve Pounds a year, affording excellent manure,

In the Summer months great numbers resort to Youghall, **SEA BATHING** for the benefit of the Salt- **AND** Water, which is here to be **DIVERSIONS** met with in the greatest perfection, convenient Sheds, or Apartments fixed on Wheels for their more easy removal; as the Tide ebbs and flows, are constantly kept on the Strand, for the accomodation of the Bathers, who have persons (hired for the purpose) to attend them. ----- Many take the Cold-Bath, so early as April, but in general, the
Town

HISTORY of YOUGHALL. 47

Town does not begin to fill, untill the months of JUNE, and JULY, when Company come in from all Quarters ;---several afflicted with Rheumatic complaints, and other disorders for which the cold bath is useful ; Most of them meet with good success, and many who were at first obliged to be carried to the Water, have in 5 or 6 weeks returned home strong and healthy, These good effects are justly to be attributed to the saltness of the ocean hereabouts, and to its considerable weight above that of fresh water.

As YOUGHALL, is esteemed, to be one of the principal Watering places in this KINGDOM ; so at this period, it certainly is the gayest ;-----The assemblage of Persons who thus come together, as it were by accident, of itself affords a pleasing variety ;----- With respect to Amusements, the Town is not without its share. Such as wish to dip in News and Politicks, can at all times be furnished with the Public-papers, by resorting to the MALL HOUSE. while BILLIARDS, and BAGAMMON, afford ample entertainment to others. A tolerable set of PLAYERS, likewise are generally to be met with in YOUGHALL, during the Summer months ; and DRUMS, and ASSEMBLYS, are regularly held 2 or 3 times

a Week, 'tis common also to have Public-
Breakfasts, while the Company continue in
Town; add to this, that the Inhabitants,
are in themselves, of a Sprightly Sociable
disposition, and remarkable for their polite
attention to Strangers; which altogether
renders Youghall, a very desirable residence.

TRADE **YOUGHALL**, is as well
circumstanced, for foreign
Trade; as any place what-
soever; being situated on the Mouth of the
river **BLACK WATER**, which here dis-
charges itself, into the **IRISH** Channel.

This river is Navigable for Vessels of
Burthen, for twelve miles above the Town,
as far as the bridge of **CAPPOQUIN**, Ligh-
ters, and small craft can go up still further
into the heart of the Country, The river
BRIDE, runs into the Black water, some
miles above Youghall, by means whereof
Sloops, or Vessels. of 80 Tons, or more,
can load, or discharge their Cargoes, within
a short distance of **TALLOW**.

YOUGHALL, possessing the advantages
of so fine a Navigation; by which Inland
Commodities may be supplied at a very
inconsiderable expence, in relation to their
Carriage from the very center of the
Country

Country; and no less than three Counties, together with its commodious Harbour, where Ships, are no sooner almost under Sail, than in the Ocean, 'tis surprizing its Commerce is not more extensive.

The Trade of this Port, has however of late years much increased, and promises to be still more considerable. The principal articles, exported from hence are BEEF, PORK, BUTTER, HIDES, and TALLOW,

Woollen Yarn, and Worsted, are also made up, and sent to BRISTOL, and other parts of ENGLAND;----- but the Branch which the Merchants of this Town, are most extensively engaged in, is the CORN-TRADE, or business; vast quantities of Wheat, Barley, and Oats, are shipped from hence, for the Northern Ports of this Kingdom: and sometimes for foreign Markets.

'Tis said this Town formerly rivalled the City of Corke, in Trade. In the year of 1698, according to Captain South's account, there were in this Town, 40 Seames, 114 Fishermen, and 46 Boatmen, whereas Corke, had but 183 in all, among those in Youghall, were 135 Papists
Phil. Trans. No. 161. P. 591.

Earthen

MANUFAC-
TURES.

EARTHEN WARE is a Manufacture of which a considerable quantity, is made in Youghall, it is however far from being brought to that Perfection the Manufacture requires;-----A considerable branch of this Trade, and which we continue to Import in vast quantities from Holland: is the article of Tiles. for roofing, and flooring, as also Chimney Tiles, In many of which one meets with no unelegant designs done by Children, in that industrious Country, and sold extremely cheap

In the Dutch Work houses, things are so managed that a Child of five years old may earn its livelihood; an infinite number of Children are employed in Holland on the article of Toys alone; In the Town of THIERS, in France, this article supports 5000, Familys; A small Town or two in that Country, supplies all Spain, with playing Cards, and there are several French Towns subsisted merely by making of Pins.

Exceeding good Brick, is made in Youghall, very little inferior, to that which comes from England. This article may be Manufactured equal to any Imported; (the clay being here of a good quality) if proper and skilful Persons were procured to superintend the

the working up. The Strands both of Youghall, and Pallycotten, are particularly adapted for the Manufacture of Salt, of Sea water only ;---- Our consumption of Bay-Salt, in the City of Cork, alone, is very considerable, as also of white Salt, for preserving those vast quantities of Provisions, which are yearly exported from thence, so that if this Manufacture, could be brought to the same Perfection here, as in some neighbouring Countries, large Sums of Money might be saved, which are now annually paid to the French and other Foreigners

Bay Salt made here, would answer all the purposes of foreign Bay salt ; and be equally good for the curing of fish, flesh and for all other Culinary uses ; for it can be made of the same Salt water, which all other foreign Marine Salt is. It is found by experience, that Bay salt, made in Hampshire in England, is not inferior to any foreign Salt for the above mentioned uses. (a)

The

(a) Such Persons as design to prosecute so profitable a work, for which a Premium, has been long since offered, are advised to consult a Treatise on the subject published by William Browning M. D. in the year 1748.

The Manufacture of coarse Woollens, employs several hands in this Town; This Branch would become more considerable, if the making of RATTENS, FRIZES, FLANNELS, &c. was once introduced here:---- In the Town of CARRICK, it is incredible what numbers are employed, in these and such like Manufactures, Men, Women, and Children finding constant work.

There is scarce any Art easier learned than that of making Carpets, our Women, with little time and pains, might make as beautiful ones, as those Imported from TURKEY: and this is a branch of the Woollen Manufacture, that seems to be quite open to us. In France, they make a beautiful kind of Carpets of the shreds shorn from Woollen Cloth, which are thrown away in IRELAND.

<p>HARBOUR OF YOUGHALL.</p>	<p>YOUGHALL, Harbour, is from the East point to the opposite West-Shore, about half a mile over, which is the extent of the Barr; forming from Clay Castle, to the East Point, an arch of sand, the hollow is to the Town. The Eastern side Ships commonly keep, being the deepest, and also because of some Rocks a little outside the Barr,</p>
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WISTROY of YOUGHALL. 47

Barr, on the West-shore, called the Barrells : without the Barr, and East point, there is good Anchoring ground : Wind at W. N. W. where Ships may wait for the flood, and cast Anchor, in six fathom water.

About 1 League South of the Town, on the West side of the Harbour is Ring-Point ; ----- At a mile distance from which, is a small Island, called Cable Island, lying to the East, under which is good Anchoring : the Wind, at W. S. W. and within Ring Point, if the Wind be westerly, this Point, with Ardmore head, 1 League East, forms a Capacious Bay ; in which there is good Fishing ground ; from five to twelve fathom water.

The Entrance into YOUGHALL Harbour is not by any means as dangerous to Navigation, as it is generally represented. At Spring Tides, there are near four fathom water on the Barr ; and at Neap Tides, twenty feet water at full Sea ; besides the continual Conveniency of an Eastern, and Western Channel ; ----- And tho' a French Ship, of about 300 Tons : some years since, by an unaccountable misfortune, was sunk and lost in the Channell, between the lower part of the Town and Snuggborough ; yet by an actual Sounding over this

this Ship at low water on a Spring Tide, was found a depth of 14 feet water. This Trial was made by Captain JAMES DAY, of this town. (b)

Opposite to the Town Ships can moor in the greatest safety, in two, three, four, five, or six fathom water, the hills on each side affording excellent shelter. As an additional Security to Shipping, there are also several Docks, and Moles, for one of which, Parliament some years since, granted a Sum of £500l. ----- These altogether render the Harbour very safe and Commodious.

from

(b) The upper part of this Harbour, is much frequented by WIDGEON, in the Winter Season, a most extraordinary instance of the taking of one of these, is given by CHARLES FIELDING, late of this Town, and now living in Cork. He tells, that walking one Day, on the old Pier, near the time of low water, he observed something coming down with the Tide, near the water's edge, which seemed to struggle for life; On this he went down and found it to be a Fish, called a FRIAR, which appeared to be choking; having brought the Fish up on the Pier, he before
the

HISTORY of YOUGHALL 19

From the old quay to the point on the land is Prospect Hall, there is a Ferry. Tradition tells, that OLIVER CROMWELL with part of his ARMY, coming to the point, and the Boat not going over for him as speedily as he wished; on his arrival in Youghall, ordered the MAYOR to be immediately hanged at his own door the house is still shewn where he resided some part of a winter. WHITLOCK, in his memoires tells, that Cromwell, marched in the Spring of the year, with 1600 horse from this town, to the Siege of Clonmell.

This place suffered much in the wars of the E. of DESMOND it was taken and sack'd

Taken by
DESMOND.

by him, An. 1579, and being regained by Capt. WHITE, it was the same year retaken by the Seneschal of IMOKILLY White and most of his men being slain, by this means YOUGHALL was left quite desolate, not a man staying in it, except one poor Friar; but the old inhabitants were invited

H

to

the faces of several people, cut open the belly of the FRIAR, when out came alive WIDGEON, which, in a little time after walked and shook his feathers before them all

to return, a garrison of 300 men, being left for their protection, The Mayor, who had refused a garrison, and had perfidiously yielded the town to DESMOND, was also taken and hanged at his own door. (c)

Afterwards An. 1582., the Seneschal of IMOKILLY assaulted Youghall, but was repulsed with the loss of 50 of his men.

The Earl of Cork shut himself up in this town in the rebellion of 1641, in which he suffered very great hardships, and died in it during those troubles. The Earl of CASTLEHAVEN besieged it about ten weeks, and though the town was far from being strong, and the garrison very weak and ill supplied yet they had the courage to defend it bravely with considerable loss to the IRISH army, who were at last forced to raise the siege An. 1641

This town returns two members to Parliament, and gave title of Baron to the Rt. Hon. RICHARD Earl of BURLINGTON.

Sir RICHARD BOYLE, the first Earl of CORK, being created Baron BOYLE, of Youghall, by letters patent of K. JAMES I. dated Sept. 6th An. Reg. 14th of England, and

(c) MS. Sir Richard Cox.

HISTORY of YOUGHALL. 31

and 6th of Scotland, 1616. It was in this town that the first Potatoes were landed in IRELAND, by Sir Walter Raleigh. The person who planted them, imagining that the apple which grows on the stalk, was the part to be used, gathered them; but not liking their taste, neglected the roots till the ground being dug afterwards to sow some other grain, the Potatoes were discovered therein, and to the great surprize of the planter vastly increased, and from those few this contry was furnished with seed.

It is said Sir Walter brought them together with Tobacco into Ireland from Virginia, He also brought the celebrated Affane Cherry at the same time, from the Canary Islands. Original Pat. at Lisamore.

August 6th 1617 Sir Walter Raleigh set sail from the harbour of Cork, on his last voyage to the W. Indies. In a letter to Mr. Carew Raleigh, Sir Walter's son, from the Earl of Cork, (dated at Dublin Jan 16, 1631) the Earl says, " That Sir
" Walter's last coming into Ireland, cost
" him above 1000 marks, whereof he had
" supplied him in ready money with 350l.
" Besides the oxen, biscuit, beer, iron, and
" other necessaries, he furnished him with
" And adds that the day he took shipping
upon

upon his last fatal voyage from Cork, he
dined with him at Sir Randal Clayton's
house, where at the table he let fall some
speeches, as if he was not fully furnished
for his voyage, which the Earl observing
immediately procured him an hundred
French Crowns, which he knew would
be current money in any place he should
put in to water or victual. After dinner
he and the Earl withdrawing to a window
the Earl offered him 100 l. more telling
him, he feared from his discourse that he
was not sufficiently furnished with money
for his voyage, and thereupon made him
this offer which he refused, protesting that
all his defects were supplied by the Earl
beyond his hope or expectation: Adding
that if he was driven into any harbour, he
had jewels that he would sell, rather than
take any more money from him. Upon
which he called to him the Lord Barry,
the Lord Roch, his son Mr. Walter Ra-
leigh Capt. Whitney, and several others
who dined there: And taking his son by
the hand told him and the other Gentle-
men, how that the Earl had kept a con-
tinual open house for 3 weeks, to enter-
tain him and all his company. That he
had supplied his ships with several kinds
of provisions, and with 350 l. in ready
money, and had given money to most of
the

" the Captains of his Fleet, and that the
 " Earl would now press 100 l. more upon
 " him which he did not want : And addressing
 " himself to his son, said, Wat, you see
 " how nobly my Lord BOYLE, hath en-
 " tertained me and my friends, and therefore
 " I charge you, upon my blessing, if it
 " please God that you outlive me and re-
 " turn, that you never question the Lord
 " BOYLE for any thing I have sold him,
 " for if he had not bought my Irish land
 " it would have fallen to the Crown, and
 " then one SCOT or other would have
 " begged it, from whom neither I nor mine
 " should have any thing for it, nor such
 " curtesies as now I have received. And
 " thereupon the Earl accompanied him to
 " the boat, where at taking leave, Sir Wal-
 " ter repeated all the Earl's civilities. And
 " this says Lord Cork, was the last time I
 " ever saw him. "

In the beginning of this letter, the Earl
 says, " that he payed Sir Walter the full
 " of what he owed him for his estate, long
 " before this event ; which he purchased
 " at a time when it was utterly waste, and
 " yielded him no profit. The Earl paid him
 " 1000 l. after his attainder, which debt being
 " forfeited to the Crown, he generously made
 " chould of paying Sir Walter, rather than to
 " accept

accept of a composition tendered him by Sir John Ramsey, afterwards Earl of Hereford, who for 500 marks in ready money offered to procure him a full discharge under the broad seal for that debt, which obliged the Earl to stay two months after in London, to sue out a release for that money from the Crown, which expence he says flood him in 200*l.* more.

MSS. at Lismore.

By the Earl of Cork's purchases from Sir Walter Raleigh, and his having the N. and S. Abbeyes, with other lands granted to the second Earl, for 49 arrears due to himself and others, whose debentures he purchased, the greatest part of this town belonged to this noble family.

KILLEIGH. KILLEIGH, is a small village 5 miles from Youghall, in which is a decent church. At this place was an ancient nunnery of cannoneesses, founded by St. Alban in the 6th century, where he placed St. Conchere as prioress. The rivulet that runs by it, is remarkable for its serpentine course, and for its being accounted good for whitening cloth; it discharges itself into Youghall bay. Adjacent is a well, visited by the Irish.

CASTLE MARTYR formerly BALLYMARTYR, was MARTYR. the seat of the FITZ-GERALDS, called SENESCHALS of IMOKILLY. In the year of 1665, it was incorporated by the interest of the first E. of ORRERY, who erected it into a borough, with the nomination of the chief Magistrate, Recorder, Town Clerk. Clerk of the Market, and other proper officers, to the Earl and his heirs for ever, with a privilege of sending two members to parliament. It was anciently called LEPER'S TOWN, as it said from a Leper house belonging to an adjacent place, called Ballyouteragh, which was a village of some note and there is a tradition of its having been remarkable for a copper Manufactory; Ballyouteragh, literally signifying a town of Braziers, yet there is no copper ore near this place; but iron mine almost every where round it. Here is an alms-house founded by the first Earl of ORRERY, for six poor men, and as many women, who have a weekly allowance and cloathing once a year: the Lady MARY-BOYLE, bequeathed 100 l. to be put in interest towards buying them cloaths. His Excellency the late HENRY BOYLE, has conveyed to the Incorporated Society two English acres of land for ever, valued at 4s. an acre, for the erection of a charter-school

school near this place ; and has given a lease of three lives of 10 English acres of land at 40s. per Ann. which 10 acres are to pay no more than an acknowledgment of 5s. a year during his Excellency's life. Also a lease of 10 English acres more at 4s. an acre. The school contains 20 boys and no girls. There has been several voluntary subscriptions for the support of this foundation. Over the door of the school is this inscription. on a black marble.

" In the year of our Lord 1748, this Charter school was erected at the charge of the Incorporated Society, on ground given for that purpose, by the Right Hon. Henry Boyle, Esq: Speaker of the house of Commons, and one of the Lords Justices of this kingdom.

This is a neat small town, well watered and pleasantly situated. Its chief beauty consists in the seat and improvements of his Excellency the Right Hon. RICHARD EARL of SHANON, Lord of the Soil. Adjacent to his house is a castle, (first built by the CAREWS) that belonged to the Fenechals of Imokilly, and afterwards to the Earl of ORKERY, but ruined in the late wars. Opposite to the house is a large beautiful canal, which forms a vista to that side

side of the country, through a venerable grove of lofty trees. To the south of the house are the gardens, with fine plantations of elms, chesnut, and other forest trees of a large growth. The artificial river improved by his Excellency, which surrounds his domain, as well as the town, of Castle-Martyr, is one of the greatest undertakings of this kind in IRELAND. It is regularly banked and its sides adorned with fine plantations, and winds in a serpentine manner, being broad and deep enough for an handsome boat to row round it; at the east end of the town, it is broken into several cascades, and is a great ornament to this part of the country. On this river,

The stately sailing swan.
 Gives out his snowy plumage to the gale,
 And arching proud his neck, with oary feet
 Beats onward fierce, and beats you from
 the bank,
 Protective of his young, THOMPSON

This river glides away in a clear stream wandering through the woods, on each side in several windings, shining here and there at a great distance through the trees. the waters may be traced a considerable way
 I till

till the eye is led through two ridges of hills, where it empties itself into another river that discharges into Youghall bay, and is navigable for about three miles up the country.

About a mile south east of Castle Martyr a river called the DOWR, breaks out from a limestone rock. after taking a subterraneous course near half a mile. having its rise near MOGEELY. Where it breaks out it forms a small lake, in some places 300 yards over in winter time, and about an English mile in circumference. At this season of the year it is a receptacle for many kinds of wild fowl; and was in the great frost of 1739, much frequented by wild-geese and swans, which are very rare in this part of the kingdom. The Spaniards boast much of the subterranean passage of the famous river GUADIANA in MURCIA, over which they pretend is a bridge that may be passed by an army in battalia, and the same may be said with as much justice of our rivulet.

The Strand of Ballycotton
BALLYCOTTON STRAND is 4 miles long smooth
and level, and very agreeable to take the air on

The point of Ring forms the east side of
this

this bay, and Ballycotton point and island the western extremity of it. The shore towards the west rounds in a large semicircle, like the hollow of a fine amphitheatre. The island is an high small spot, which in the proper season is almost covered with nests of various sea fowls and puffins eggs, that breed here in great multitudes. In this bay and coast are taken several kinds of fish, particularly excellent flat fish, Lobsters, and Sea Trouts. There are here a species of crabs called man-crabs from the resemblance of a human face on the back of them. As also the spider fish being a kind of crab with longer claws and fewer than the common crab, observable only on the shores of this bay. From the Island of Ballycotton, may be seen KINSALE head, and the mouth of Cork harbour.

Two miles west of this strand, is the BALLYMALOE castle of Ballymaloe, built by the Fitz-Geralds, and after the rebellion of 1641, possessed by the first Earl of Orrery, who resided in it. It was formerly the seat of HUGH LUMLEY Esq; who purchased it from Col. Corker, and added some new buildings to the castle,

In the hall, on a picture of a dwarf named
CHUFF

CHUFF, who belonged to Col. Corker, are these lines said to be wrote extempore; he received an accidental shot in the shoulder, some time before this picture was drawn.

To please a good mistress I'm drawn as you see
 With my crutch and wounds thus express'd,
 A brace of hard balls in my body still be,
 That will ever disquiet my rest.
 Man's life and my length are much of a size
 Scarce either exceed a good span,
 Mankind perpetually do me despise;
 And the maids wont allow I'm a man,
 Tho' my inches are nine, besides a fair yard;
 And my years they are twenty and four,
 Then pity my case, which you see is so hard,
 As I ne'er shall grow half an inch more.
 Plain Richard Nomane they called my dad,
 And for him a name good enough
 But as I am formed a more dapper lad,
 They call me but plain master CHUFF,

The castle of Ballycrenane, was built by
 the Carews, who also built
 Ballycre- that of Garivoe, now ruin-
 nane castle ed: in the church of which
 is an ancient tomb-stone of
 this family; but the inscription is not legi-
 ble. Ballycrenane, was an old seat of the
 Tynte family; it is now inhabited by
 William

William Lumley Esq; and is situated near the east end of the strand of Ballycotton: the adjacent land lies very convenient for manuring with sea-sand, and produces large crops of wheat, and excellent barley; also all kinds of garden stuff are produced here very early.

The Gentlemen of this Country, have been remarkable for their improvement in the making of Cider, by boiling it before it is fermented which greatly adds to the strength of the Liquor, one third being evaporated. They also are particular to have their Cider well fermented before it be tunned, as also to sweat the fruit before it is ground. Mr. Phillips, in his admirable poem on Cider, observes, that even wind-falls may be ripened by sweating equal to those fruit, which have been meliorated in the natural way.

His fallen heaps
Collecting, cherish'd with the tepid wreaths
Of teded grass, and the suns mellowing beams,
Rival'd with artful heats, by improving time
Equal'd with what the happiest vintage bears.

Book II.

Cloyne, situated 12 reputed miles east of the city of Cork, an ancient Bishoprick, founded by St. COYNE. Coleman in the sixth century.

who

22 The Natural and Civil

who was the first bishop of this see.

Cloyne was called Cluain Vamba, and, in the old Roman provincial, Cluain Vanian Clone, or Cluain, signifies a den or cave, also an enclosure or retirement. Llbyud says, it is sometimes taken for a park; Vamba signifies a dark place. or a place of horror. There is a deep and large cave in a park near this town, part of the domain of the see, which probably, gave name to the place.

This Cathedral (dedicated to its founder) is built in the form of a cross, and is a decent gothic building; the choir. in which there is a good organ, is neatly finished. it is 70 feet long, and the nave about 120. On each side are lateral isles (besides the cross isles) divided by gothic arches, five on each side. At the entrance of the choir, is an handsome portal of wood. The stalls bishop's throne. pulpit, and other pews, are well executed, as is the altar piece. There is a canopy seat for the earl of Inchequin in this choir. On the N. side of the chancel, is the bishop's consistory court, also used for a vestry room; out of this a pair of stairs leads to the pulpit. On the S. side of the altar, is a flag stone, to the memory of the rev. Henry Rug, dean of this cathedral, who was interred here, in
June

June 1671. In this town, was anciently an abbey of agustinian nuns, founded in the sixth century. by St. IRE, who was the first abbess; it stood a little west of the present see-house. But it has been long since entirely demolished.

The episcopal house was rebuilt by bishop Crow, in which he died; and the late Dr. George Berkley, when bishop of this see. successfully transplanted the polite arts, which before flourished only in a warmer soil, to this northern climate, Painting and music are no longer strangers to Ireland, nor confined to Italy. In the episcopal palace of Cloyne, the eye was entertained with a great variety of good paintings, as well as the ear with concerts of excellent musick. There were here some pieces of the best masters, as a Magdalane of Sir Peter Paul Rubens, some heads by Van Dyke, and Kneller, besides several good paintings performed in the house; an example so happy, that it has diffused itself into the adjacent gentlemen's houses; and there is, at present, a pleasing emulation raised in this country, to vie with each other in these Kind of performances.

In Cloyne, is a small castle, said to have been erected by the Fitz-Geralds. To the N. W. of the town, is a reputed holy well

well, dedicated to St. Coleman. who was the ancient patron of Imokilly; it is visited, by the Irish, on the 24th of November, being the patron day of that saint.

Near the church, stands a round tower. 92 feet high, and 10 feet diameter. The door is about 13 feet from the ground, which faces the west entrance of the church as all the doors of these kind of buildings do that I have seen.

MIDDLE- TOWN.

Midletown, so called from its situation, midway between Cork and Youghall, being 12 miles from each, is a borough and market town. well built and pleasantly situated, a river running at each end of it, and the tide flowing up to it, being in N. E. angle of Cork harbour.

It consists of one long street, ranging from the north to the south bridges. Here is a good market both of flesh and fish; the Irish, still call it Costre-ni-chora, i. e. the castle of the ford, and from thence an adjacent abbey was called Chore abbey, in Irish Monastre-ni-Chora, and in the records called Monasterium de Choro Sancti Benedicti Beat. Mar. Virg. it was a daughter of the abbey of Neany, or Magy, in the county of Limerick, the monks being removed out of that house, for occupying this

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this abby. It was founded about the year 1180, according to Ware, by the Fitz-Geralds, and according to Jungelin, by the Barries. Gerald Fitz-Richard Bishop of Cloyne. appropriated the vicarages of Clonmilt, Danignin, Donilbam, and Bally-spellany to this house, An. 1476. It was granted upon the dissolution to Sir John Fitz-Edmond Fitz-Gerald, of Cloyne, who forfeited it in the rebellion of 1641. This town was erected into a corporation by the interest of Sir St. John Broderick, who rebuilt the church and steeple, and the greatest part of the town. It is governed by a Sovereign, two Bailiffs, and twelve Burgesses, who return two members to parliament.

The late K. James also incorporated this place by whose charter in 1687, Sir James Cotter, Knt. was appointed sovereign, and Philip Roche, and Dominick White Merchants, Bailiffs thereof, but this charter soon went into disuse. Here is a fair market-house built with hewn-stone, and adorned with a clock, and besides an English school for the education of poor children, in the Protestant religion, there is a public free-school which is an elegant building, composed of a main structure, and two returns over which was an handsome dome. This school was founded An. 1709, by the Lady Elizabeth

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Villers; she was eldest daughter of Sir Edward Villers (father of Edward F. of Jersey) and Maid of Honour to Queen Mary when princess of Orange, and in 1695, was married to the L. George Hamilton, third son of William D. of Hamilton, after created E. of Orkney. She expended a considerable sum of Money in building this house and settled a good estate on this endowment, for the support of a Master two Ushers assistants. a Writing-Master, and 50 l. a year for Scholars entered from this school into the University of Dublin.

The church is a neat structure and well pewed, and the steeple is capable of holding a ring of bells.

KILNATALLOON (d) is the smallest barony in this county, it signifies the church **KILNATALOON**. on the other side of the river. which was probably the church of Knockmourne, an ancient corporation. It is bounded on the E. by Waterford, on the W. by the barony of Barrymore, on the N. by Imokilly. and on the S. by the barony

(d) The barony of Kilnataloon, contains 5 Parishes viz. Agherne, Ballynoe, Mograiv. Coole, and Knockmourne, being 41 plowlands, and therein 15677 acres

of Condona. It was formerly mortgaged by the Lord Barry, to Thomas the 8th E. of Desmond, for the marriage portion of his daughter, Elizabeth Countess of Desmond, to his brother Thomas Roe. This small-barony is watered by the river Bride, which runs N. of Tallow and discharges itself into the Black-water. Sea sand may be brought for manure, by water up to Tallow bridge, and near the western part of this barony, there is plenty of lime for the same purpose. On the banks of the Bride are the ruins of several of DESMOND's castles. Mogeely two miles W. of Tallow was a principal seat of the Earl himself; It takes its name from the Parish-church, which in old Irish was named Moidgheal-ladgh, i. e. the church of the vow. At this castle Thomas the great Earl of Desmond, resided, who had a favourite Steward, that often took very great liberties with his Lord; and by his permission tyrannized over the Earl's tenants, equally with his Master. This Steward, unknown to the Earl, gave an invitation in his Lord's name to a great number of the chiefs of Munster, with their followers to come and spend a month at this castle. The invitation was accepted and Crowds of Gentlemen flocked in, to the great surprize of
 DESMOND

DESMOND, who began to be alarmed, lest sufficient provisions should not be found for such a number of guests. They had not stayed many days when provisions in reality began to fail and at last the Earl's domestics informed him they could not possibly furnish out a dinner for the next day. The Earl was in a great strait, and knew not what to do, for his pride could not brook to let his guests know any thing of the matter, besides his favourite Steward, who used to help him in such difficulties, was absent.

At length he thought of a stratagem to save his credit, and inviting all his company to hunt next morning, ordered his servants to set fire to the castle as soon as they were gone, and to pretend it was done by accident. The Earl and his company hunted all the forenoon, and from the rising grounds he every moment expected with an heavy heart to see MCGEELY in a flame. At length about dinner time to his great surprize his favourite Steward arrived mounted upon a fresh horse, whom the Earl threatened severely for being so long absent at such a juncture. The Steward told him he arrived just time enough to the castle to prevent his orders from being executed, and farther, that he had brought a large prey of corn and cattle, sufficient to subsist him and his company for some months; which

which news not a little rejoiced the Earle who returned with his guests to the castle where they found sufficient plenty of every thing they wanted. The ruins of this castle shew it to have been a very large and stately building.

The other castles are KILMACOW, about a mlie W. of Tallow, it was built by John Fitz-Gerald descended from the house of MACOLLOP (e)

A mile west of Mogeely is Connough's castle, which belonged to Thomas Fitz-Gerald Roe. It was demised to Sir Richard Boyle, by Sir James Fullerton, Anno 1603. Near it is a stone bridge over the river Bride. This castle is an high square tower built on a steep rock, and commands

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(e) At this place the first Earl of Cork had very large Iron works, I find by the accounts of iron in the castle of Lismore, there were made here for his Lordship in seven years 21000 tons of bar iron, which at 18 l. the ton, as it was then sold, was worth 378000 l. sterl. Most of the mine was dug at Ballyregan. The bar iron I find did not stand his Lordship in more than 3 l. a ton, wood being then very plenty.

an extensive prospect over the adjacent country. More west is the small parish-church of KNOCKMOURNE, the only remains of an ancient corporation, which was intirely burned down by the white Knight, with many other churches and villages, in DESMOND's rebellion.

In this small barony are some good improvements, particularly at CURRYGLASS, a neat pleasant village, prettily planted and well watered, in which (besides other Gentlemen's houses) is an elegant seat formerly possessed by William Maynard. Esq; then collector of Cork. At BALLYNOE, two miles south of Knockmourne, are some large ruins, said to have been a religious house, but of what order I cannot find either from tradition or record; and near it is a good chalybeat spaw.

CHAP. II.

An Account of the Foundation of the Collegiate Church of Youghall: With the Particulars of a remarkable Dispute between the Earls of STRAFFORD and CORK, relating to this Foundation,

THE College of Youghall was founded on the 27th of Dec. 1464, by
THOMAS

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THOMAS Earl of DESMOND: this foundation was confirmed by his son JAMES. An. 1472, and by MAURICE his brother in 1496. The community at first consisted of a Warden. 8 Fellows, and 8 singing Men who lived in a collegiate manner, having a common table, and all other necessities allowed them, with yearly stipends, (a) the whole donation at the time of the foundation being worth 600 l. a year. In 1464 R. EDWARD IV. granted letters Patent to Robert

(a) This house was endowed, with the following Parsonages and Vicarages, The Churches of Youghall, Clompriest, Kileredan Killeigh. Ardagh, Ichtermurragh, Garrivoe, and the Vic. Kilmacdonough, all adjacent to the town of Youghall; which churches were to be served by the Wardens and Fellows. They had also the parishes of Ballynoe, alias Newtown, Aghern, and Moyallow, in the Dioc. of Gloyne, besides Carigaline in that of Cork, the Parish of Miros Cabaragh in Ross, and 4 more in the Dioc. of Ardfert. In the charter of foundation there is only mention made of the Par. of Newtown, Oleban, Aghern, and Moyallow, but the others were granted afterwards by the Earls of Desmond and the Popes above mentioned.

Robert Miles, and Philip Christopher, Chaplains in the College Church of the B. V. Mary of Youghall, to purchase lands for the use of this church, to the value of 20 Marks yearly, notwithstanding the Stat. of Mortmain, and the same Patent pardons them for what they had purchased before this without licence.

The foundation Charter, and the appropriation of the several tythes to this house, were confirmed by JORDAN, Bishop of CLOYNE under his seal, and that of WIL. ROCHE, Archdeacon of CLOYNE, who was then the Bishop's Coadjutor. Pope ALEXANDER by a Bull dated in 1494, confirmed these grants, and gave the Wardens and Fellows a licence to purchase others, and unite them to the College. In 1590 Pope JULIUS bestowed the Vic. of Kilmacdonough to this house, and confirmed the Bulls of his predecessors in its favour. In 1463 Pope Paul granted an indulgence to such persons as contributed towards re-edifying the Church of Youghall. In the charter of foundation the Patron is stiled Earl of Desmond, Lord of Decies, Lord of Imokilly, Lord of the Regalities and Liberties of the county of Kerry, and Patron of this foundation.

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The collegiate Church enjoyed its revenues and privileges, some time after the reformation; for in the year 1587 Thomas Witherhead, D. D. was collated to the Wardenship of this College, by the then Bishop of Corke and Cloyne, William Lyon and held it after in Commendam with the united Sees, of Waterford and Lismore, to which he was promoted to the 20th of July 1589, upon the death of Dr. Witherhead, the Priests and Fellows elected Nathaniel Baxter to succeed him and signified their choice of him to the Queen, which election she was pleased to confirm by Letters Patent, dated the 25th of Feb. following; and on the 13th of May, 1592, he was inducted by the same Bishop. He continued in the Wardenship till the year 1597. without any interruption; when, about that time the revenues of this house, were threatened with the fate of most other monastic foundations. So that Baxter, on the 25th of August this year, was obliged to pass a bond of 1000 Marks, which was to be forfeited, in case he did not in 40 days after demand, resign his office of Warden into the Queen's hands; and did not suffer Thomas Southwell of Brancaster Esq; of Norfolk, and John Fltz-Harris of Ballycrenin, Gent. to take possession of the same. Baxter finding that his Wardenship

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was now become precarious, on the 30th of June 1598, privately passed a Letter of Attorney to Godfrey Armitage, Edmund Harris, and William Parker, authorizing them to dispose of the College revenues, who accordingly set them and the college house to Sir Thomas Norris, then L. President of Munster, Dr. Meredith Hanmer, succeeded BAXTER, in the Wardenship, and on the 27th of Oct. 1602, with the consent of the Priests, renewed the lease that Dr. Witherhead had made to Sir Thomas Norris, (who was then dead,) to William Jones, of Youghall, Esq; in trust for Sir Walter Raleigh, and demised to him the college house, with all the lands, tenements, tyths, and offerings belonging thereto, to hold the same during the remainder of the term of Sir Thomas Norris's original lease, reserving to himself and the Fellows, only the Parsonages of Carigaline, and the Rectory of Moyallow.

About the year 1602. Sir George Carew, Lord President of Munster. took the College with an intention to reside in it, from Jones, and laid out 220 l. in repairing the house, but on the Queen's death Sir George returned into England. where on the 9th of Jan. 1603 he obtained a Patent from K. JAMES I. for the advowson and patronage of

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of this Wardenſhip: and all the ſpiritual promotions belonging thereto, with a grant of 2 houſes in Youghall, &c. to hold the ſame in free and common ſocage of his Maſtey's Caſtle of Dublin, which patronage he ſold to Sir Richard Boyle, who became afterwards Earl of Cork, and who purchaſed Jone's intereſt in the College: together with Sir Walter Raleigh's eſtate.

But Sir WALTER being attainted before the deeds were perfected; Sir Richard Boyle in conſideration of 1000 l. paid to the King, and for the better plantation of Munſter obtained a Patent An. 1604. for all Sir Walter's lands in IRELAND, in which this College is particularly mentioned.

Sir James Fullerton alſo obtained a Patent from K. James I. Nov. 7, 1603. for ſeveral concealed Church lands, by virtue of which Patent he laid claim to this College, but Sir Richard alſo gave him a ſum of money for his title. After this Sir Richard Boyle, by his intereſt with Sir Geo. Carew, procured his kinfman, Dr. Richard Boyle, (afterwards B. of Cork and Cloyne,) to be made Warden of this houſe, in the room of Dr. Hanmer who reſigned; and he was confirmed therein by Patent. dated 24th Feb. 1602. In 1605 Sir Richard, Boyle, being

being in treaty with Sir Jeffry Fenton, on a marriage with his daughter, (who insisted particularly on the revenues of this house for her jointure) obtained a lease of them from the Warden and Fellows in fee farm for ever, paying the Warden and his successors the sum of 20 marks yearly. The reason Sir Richard gives (f) for his procuring this deed was, that Jeffry's council were of opinion, that as his best title to the revenues was from the lease granted by Baxter to Sir Thomas Norris, and the renewal of it to Jones, the settlement would not be so valuable, except he procured a new lease of it for ever, and this he the readier gained not only as his kinsman Bishop Boyle was then Warden, but as he had 40 years of the old lease granted to Jones unexpired; besides both the Church and College house were almost in ruins, occasioned by Desmond's rebellion; these he engaged to repair and actually expended above 2000 l. in rebuilding them. In this manner Sir Richard Boyle became possessed of this foundation, and enjoyed the revenues of it, till the year 1634, when the L. Wentworth, afterwards E. of Strafford, L. Deputy of Ireland

(f) In his answer to the Attorney General's Bill.

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Ireland, summoned him (being then B. of Cork,) to appear in the High Court of Castle-chamber in Dublin, where Sir Will. Reeves, the Attorney General exhibited a very severe bill against him. (g) and the Bishops of Cork and Waterford, who were charged

(g) The substance of the Attorney General's charge was, that the Earl had got possession of the College from one Jones who held it for Sir Walter Raleigh for 28 years. That the Earl prevailed on his relation the Bishop of Cork, to deliver up the seal, charter, and other records of the College to him, which he still detained, and procured a deed of conveyance from him of the College and its revenues. That not caring directly to take possession of them, he caused the Bishop to continue Warden, and 2 or 3 persons as Fellows, allowing them for a time a small salary to support them, but did not allow them to live in the College, using it himself for a dwelling house. He was charged with preventing every new election, when any vacancy happened; so that he became in time invested with the Patronage, Wardenship, and sole right of the Fellows. That he discharged the ancient Collector of the College rents, and obtained an assignment from Sir J. Fullerton, of the revenues for a small

charged in assisting Lord Cork to gain and keep illegal possession of this College and its revenues. When the Earl of Cork had notice

small consideration, who had only letters patent granted him to possess concealed lands That Michael, L. Bishop of Waterford, and Eilmore, Rob. Dawborne, D. of Lismore. and John Lancaster, Clerk, (who had been elected Fellows by the former Warden and Fellows, and by the Earl's permission,) had often solicited him to return the College seal and evidences. but being refused, they together with the Bishop of Cork. then Warden, obliged themselves in April 1627, by an oath not to make any composition with the E. of Cork, without the general consent of them all, to be obtained under respective hands and seals. And after writing several letters to the Earl to perswade him to return the College seal, charter, and other records. He gave them a meeting where the Bishops of Cork and Waterford consented to make up matters with the E. on consideration of his paying 40 marks to the Wardens, and 20 l. annually to the Fellows; but this was without consent of the other Wardens. And that soon after the Earl procured a grant of the College by a new patent. By all which methods he still continued

notice of this charge, he was much surprized. and not expecting any such attack, being then in Dublin. he was not ready for want of his papers, to make an immediate answer to the charge: and therefore it being Parliament time. pleaded his privilege: upon this the suit was put off till next term, at which time his Lordship made a very fair answer to the Attorney's bill, (h.) and

continued in possession of its revenues, to the value of 800 l. a year besides the advowsons and oblations of the Churches. The Attorney General prayed that the Earl's patent might be cancelled by the King's prerogative, and that condign punishment be inflicted on the Earl, and the Bishops of Cork and Waterford.

From the original signed by the
Clerk of the Council Chamber

(h.) The Earl of Cork in his answer set forth, his several titles to this house above-mentioned. He denied the turning out the Fellows, or refusing new ones to be elected. He acknowledged his having lived in the College, and that he used it as a dwelling house, Sir Thomas Norris, Sir G. Carew and Mr. Jones having done the same. several years before he had possession of it.

That

and supported it by several living witnesses, besides the original leases, deeds and patents above mentioned, by virtue of which he enjoyed the revenues and patronage of this House.

The L. Wentworth finding by L. Cork's answer, that he had more to say in his defence than he at first imagined, delayed to pronounce sentence, and adjourned the Court. In the mean time he sent several persons to him, some with persuasions. and others

That he never refused to return the seal and writings except once, that three letters were delivered him from the Warden and Fellows, but he then was at a considerable distance from them, nor did he chuse to send them by a common messenger, without a proper receipt. That he soon after came to a new agreement with the Warden and Fellows, all of whom were present and fully satisfied with it. That upon this occasion, he had doubled their stipends, and that he had procured new letters patent from his Majesty for the patronage of the College, to him and his heirs for ever. And lastly that he had caused all the Churches to be repaired, and better supplied with Pastors than they had ever been before.

From the original copy of the Earl's answer.

others to terrify, and induce him to leave the determination of the matter extra-judicially to him, protesting that if he did not, he would fine him 30,000 l. deprive him of his office of Lord High Treasurer of IRELAND, and commit him close prisoner to the Castle of Dublin; but at the same time promised that if he would submit his cause to him, he would prove the best friend on this occasion he ever had. Lord CORK perceiving no legal remedy to the contrary submitted to abide by the L. Deputy's arbitration; who awarded him to pay 15,000 l. fine to the King, for the issues and profits of this house, (which he had enjoyed quietly for 36 years, (i) he also seized the advowsons and patronages of the Churches, into the

(i) Archbishop LAUD, on occasion of this suit, commenced by the L. Deputy, against the B. of Cork, seems to triumph, and thus writes to Lord WENTWORTH.

My Lord I did not take you to be so good a Physician as you are, for the truth is, a great many church cormorants have fed so full upon it, that they are fallen into a Fever, and for that, no Physick is better than a vomit, if it be given in time; and therefore you have taken a very judicious course to administer one so early to my

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Lord

the hands of the Crown, and left the E. of Cork only the College house, and some demesns. belonging to it near Youghall, (k)

In 1640 the house of Commons of England summoned the E. of Cork to answer to

Lord Cork. I hope it will do him good, though perchance he thinks not so, for if the Fever hang long about him, on the rest, it will certainly shake either them or their estates in pieces. Go on my Lord, I must needs say, this is thorough indeed, and so is your physick too, for a vomit never ends kindly, that does not work both ways, and that is thorough.

Vid. L. Strafford's Letters of Nov 15. 1633

(k). An. 1640. Letters patent were passed confirming the College and its appurtenances to the E. of Cork, and to the persons in trust for the jointure of the Lady Elizabeth Clifford, Wife to the L. Vis. Dungarvan, his son and heir, which patent was also a full discharge to the E. of Cork and his tenants: for all the issues and profits arising out of the College, and its appurtenances.

In this patent the house called the old College house with its appurtenances, were reserved

to several interrogatories relating to L. STRAFFORD'S government in IRELAND. Upon which occasion, notwithstanding the above mentioned, and several other great provocations given him by that unfortunate nobleman, by whose arbitrary proceedings, (as the Earl says in his own hand writing) he was prejudiced no less than 40,000 l. in his personal estate, and in his inheritance 2000 marks a year: he was so generous as to put off his examination after he was sworn for 6 weeks, hoping (as he says) to avoid his being examined to any purpose; but being pressed to do it. he went to the King and acquainted him with it, who gave him liberty to proceed; but he was so reserved (he adds) in his answers, that no matter of treason could by them be fixed on the E. of Strafford. but the commons so blended his examination with the informations of others that they attainted L. STRAFFORD of high treason, by an act particularly made for that purpose.

The substance of what L. COCK, informed the house was, that L. Strafford, had by paper orders, and without any due course of law, taken from him several im-
propriate

reserved by the King for the use of the incumbent and his successors for ever.

impropriate rectories, in particular that of Mortel's Town in the county of Tipperary which was given to one ARTHUR GWYN who was but a few months before, a groom to his Lordship's Coachman: And when he had requested that his right might be tried by law, L. Strafford over ruled it, and procured GWYN to be inducted into the living The E. of Cork upon this, took out a writ to sue Gwyn, but the L. Deputy sent him word to desist, and said he would not have his orders questioned by law or lawyers: and that if he did not stop the proceedings, he would commit him close prisoner to the castle.

When this complaint was urged by the Commons against L. Strafford, he evaded that part of the charge, and said he remembered that there was an affair relating to some rectories and tyths, belonging to the college of Youghall to a great value, which L. Cork had unlawfully acquired; that the matter came to a trial, but that the E. of Cork fearing the issue petitioned that the bill might be taken off the file, which was granted and he obtained the King's pardon upon paying 15,000 l.

This part of the E. of Strafford's answer was far from being just, and so derogatory

derogatory to the honour of L. Cork, that being very much irritated at it he immediately petitioned the house of lords, in which petition, after taking notice, that the charge against L. Strafford only mentioned the rectory of Mortel's Town: he intreats their Lordship's to observe the evasion, by introducing the affair of the college of Youghall, not so much as mentioned in the charge; and prays them so far to be tender of his reputation, that L. Strafford's untrue imputations laid on him, might make no ill impressions in their most noble breasts till the whole proceeding be re-examined before the house. He positively denies the suing for or receiving any such pardon, and requests their lordship's to order inquiry to be made in the proper offices of Ireland, whether any such pardon had ever passed the seals there, and also in the court of Castle-chamber, whether the bill and answers did not still remain on the file, and whether the patronage and revenues of the College of Youghall were not wrested from him, together with a fine of 15,000 l. in an arbitrary, unjust, and illegal manner, by the E. of Strafford's directions. The E. of Cork proved the threatening messages he received from E. Strafford by several witnesses, some of whom were members of the Privy Council of England. This smart rejoinder of his turned

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out to be very prejudicial to the E. of Strafford's cause, who soon after was brought to the scaffold. On which occasion, I find the following note in one of L. Cork's diaries, wrote by himself. " This day the " the Earl of Strafford was beheaded, no " man died more universally hated, or less " lamented by the people. L. Cork had indeed no great cause to lament his catastrophe: for besides his other sufferings already mentioned, L. Strafford, during the time of his government in Ireland, forced the E. to pay 15000 l. in subsidies, a larger sum (he says) than all the Lords of the council of England paid together in the same time. Yet after L. Strafford was attainted I find by L. Cork's papers, that he heartily strove to be reconciled to him, probably fearing that the King would have still protected him from the resentment of the commons.

C H A P. III.

A Narrative of the several steps, whereby RICHARD, the noble and first Earl of CORK, was raised to his great honours, titles dignities, and estate, taken from a manuscript in his lordship's own hand-writing.

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I Sir RICHARD BOYLE, Knt. Lord Boyle Baron of Youghall, Viscount Dungarvan, Earl of Cork, Lord High Treasurer of the Kingdom of Ireland, one of his Majesty's Honourable privy Council, and one of the two Lord's Justices for the Government of that Kingdom, do recommend these true remembrances to Posterity, the 25th day of JUNE, 1632, who have now lived in this Kingdom of IRELAND full forty years, and so long after as it shall please Almighty God.

My Father Mr. ROGER BOYLE, was born in Herdforshire, my Mother JOAN NAYLOR, daughter to ROBERT NAYLOR, of Canterbury, in the County of Kent, Esq., was born there the 15th day of October, in the 31st year of King Henry the 8th, and my said Father and Mother, were married in Canterbury, the 16th day of October, in the year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

My Father died at Preston, near Faverham in Kent the 24th day of March, 1576, my mother never married again but lived ten years a widow, and then departed this life at Faverham, aforesaid, the 20th day of March 1586, and they both are buried in one grave in the upper end of the Chancel, in the Parish Church of Preston. In memory of which my deceased and worthy Parents

Parents. I their second son have Anno 1629 erected a fair alabaster tomb over the place they were buried in, with an iron grate for the better preservation thereof.

I Sir Richard Boyle, Knt. now Earl of Cork. second son of Roger Boyle, Esq; was born in the city of Canterbury, as I find it written with my Father's own hand this 3d day of Oct. in the year of our Lord God 1566. After the decease of my father and mother, being the second son of a younger brother, having been a scholar in Bennett's College in Cambridge, and Student in the Middle Temple at London, finding my means unable to support me to study the Law, at the Inns of Court, put my self into the service of Sir Roger Manhood, Knt. Lord chief Baron of his Majesty's court of Exchequer, whom I served as a Clerk, and perceiving that employment, would not raise me to a fortune, I resolved to Travel into foreign Kingdoms, to gain learning, knowledge, and experience abroad in the world; And it pleased Almighty God, by divine providence to take me, (I may justly say, (by the hand and lead me into IRELAND, where I happily arrived at DUBLIN. on midsummer evening the 23d day of JUNE, 1588.

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I was married at LIMERICK, to Mrs. JOAN APSLEY, one of the daughters and co-heirs of WILLIAM APSLEY, Esq; the 6th day of Nov. 1596, who brought me five hundred pound, lands by the year which I enjoy, that being the beginning and foundation of all my fortunes: and she died at Mallow, the 14th day of December, 1599, in Travail of her first Child, which was born a dead son, and both lie buried together in Buttevant Church.

When I first arrived at Dublin in Ireland, the 23d day of June 1588. all my wealth was then Seven and Twenty Pounds, Three Shillings in money, and two Tokens which my Mother had formerly given me, Viz. A Diamond Ring, which I have ever since and still do wear, and a Bracelet of Gold, worth about Ten Pounds, a Taffata doublett cut with and upon Taffata, a pair of black Velvet Breeches laced, a new Millen Fustian Suit laced and cut upon Taffata, two Clocks and competent Linnen. and necessaries, with my Rapier and Dagger, and since the blessing of God whose heavenly Providence guided me hither, hath enriched my wealth, and weak estate in begining, with such a fortune as I need not envy my Neighbours, and added no care or burthen of Conscience thereto; add to this 23d day of June 1632

I have served my God, Queen Elizabeth, King James, and King Charles, full forty years in Ireland, and so long after as it shall please God to enable me.

When God had blessed me with a reasonable fortune, and estate. Sir Henry Wallop, Treasurer at Wars; Sir Robert Gardner, chief Justice of the King's Bench, Sir Robert Dillon, chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and Sir Richard Bingham, chief Commissioner of Connaught, being displeased for some purchases I made in that Province, they all joined together, and by their letters complained against me to Queen Elizabeth, expressing that I came over a young man, without any estate or fortune, and that I had made so many Purchases, that it was not possible to do it, without some foreign Princes purse to supply me with money, That I had required divers Castles, and Abbeys, upon the sea side, fir to entertain and receive Spaniards. That I kept in my Abbeys. Fraternities and Convents of Friers in their habits, who said Mass continually and that I was suspected in my Religion, with divers other malicious suggestions; whereof having some secret notice. resolved to go into Munster and so into England to justify myself, but before I could take shipping the general Rebellion in Munster broke forth
all

all my lands were wasted ; so as I could not say, that I had one penny certain revenue left me, to the unspeakable danger, and hazard of my life ; yet God to preserve me I recovered. At Dingle, I took shipping there which transported me to Bristol, from whence I travelled to London, betook myself to my former Chamber in the middle temple, intending to renew my studies in the laws till the Rebellion were part over.

Then Robert Earl of Essex was designed for the government of this kingdom, into whose service I was recommended, by Mr. Anthony Bacon, whereupon his Lordship very nobly received me, and used me with much grace and favour, in employing me suing out his Patent and commission for the government of Ireland, Whereof Sir Henry Wallop Treasurer, having notice and being conscious in his own heart, that I had sundry Papers, and collections of Michael Kit-flewells, his late Vice-treasurer. which might discover a great deal of wrong and abuse done to the Queen, in his late accounts, and suspecting that I was countenanced by the Earl of Essex, and that I would bring those things to light. which might much prejudice and ruin his reputation and estate.

Although I vow to God. untill I was provoked I had no thought thereof ; Yet he
attest

utterly to suppress me, renewed his former complaint to the Queen's Majesty, against me, whereupon, by her Majesty's special directions I was suddenly attacked and conveyed close Prisoner to the Gate house, all my Papers seized and searched, and altho, nothing could appear to my prejudice, yet my close restraint was continued till the Earl of Essex was gone for Ireland, and two months after. At which time with much suit I obtained of her sacred Majesty the favour to be personally present at my answer; where I so fully answered and cleared all their objections, and delivered such full and evident justifications for mine own Acquittal, as it pleased the Queen's Majesty, to use these words. Viz. (By God's death) all these are but preventions against this young man, and all his sufferings are for being able to do us service, and these complaints urged to forestall him therein, but we find him to be a man fit to be employed by ourselves, and we will employ him, and Wallon, and his adherents shall know that it shall not be in the power of any of them to wrong him, neither shall Wallon be our Treasurer any longer, and thereupon directing her speech to the lords of her Council then present, commanded them presently to give her the names of six men, out of which she might choose one to be

be Treasurer of IRELAND, the election falling on Sir George Carey, and then the Queen's Majesty arose from Council, and gave orders not only for my present enlargement, but also for the discharging all my expences and fees during my restraint, and gave me her Royal hand to kifs, which I did heartily, humbly thanking God for that great deliverance.

Being commanded by her Majesty to attend at Court, it was not many days before her highness was pleased to bestow upon me the office of Clerk of the Council of Munster, and to command me over to Sir G. Carew, (after Earl of Totness) then L. president of Munster; whereupon I bought of Sir Walter Raleigh the Ship called the PILGRIM, into which I took a freight of MUNITIONS and VICTUALS, and went in her my self by long seas, and arrived at Carrickfoyle in Kerry, where the L. President, and the Army, were then at the siege of that Castle, which when we had taken, I was there sworn Clerk of the Council of Munster, and presently after made Justice of Peace and the Quorum, throughout all that Province, and this was the second rise that God gave me to my fortunes.

Then as Clerk of the Council I attended
the

the lord President in all his employments, and waited on him the whole siege of KINSALE, and was employed by his Lordship, to her Majesty, with the news of that happy Victory; In which employment I made a speedy expedition to the Court, for I left my Lord President at Shandon Castle near Cork, on Monday morning about two of the clock, and the next day being Tuesday, I delivered my Pacquet, and supped with lord Robert Cecil, (being principal secretary of State) at his house in the Strand who after supper held me in discourse till two of the Clock in the morning, and by seven that morning, called upon me to attend him to the Court, where he presented me to her Majesty, in her Bed Chamber, who remembered me calling me by my name, and gave me her hand to kiss, telling me she was glad I was the happy man to bring the first news of that glorious Victory, and after her Majesty had interrogated with me upon sundry questions, very punctually and precisely, and therein I had given her full satisfaction in each particular; She gave me again her Royal hand to kiss, and commanded my dispatch for Ireland. and so dismissed me with great grace and favour.

At my return into IRELAND, I found my Lord President ready to march with the Army

Army. to the siege of BEER HAVEN Castle, then fortified and possessed by the Spaniards, and some Irish Rebels, which after by Battery we had made, assaulted, entered, and put all to the sword.

His Lordship fell then to reducing the Western parts of the Province into subjection to her Majesty's laws, and having placed Garrisons and Wards, in all places of importance, made his return to Cork, and on his way homewards acquainted me with his resolution, it being to employ me presently into England, to obtain licence from her Majesty, for his repair to her Royal presence. At which time he proposed unto me the purchase of all Sir Walter Raleigh's Estate, Lands in Munster, offering me his best assistance for the compassing thereof, which he readily performed; For upon my dispatch into England, he wrote two effectual letters, one to Sir Robert-Cecill, wherein he was pleased to magnify my service and ability, concluding with a request that he would mediate with Sir W. Raleigh, to sell all his lands in Ireland. then altogether waste and desolate, then untenanted and of no value to him, mentioning to his Lordship's knowledge his Estate in Ireland, never yielded to him any Benefit, but contrary stood him in 200-l. yearly, to maintain
and

and support his titles, whereupon there was a meeting between Sir R. Cecill, Sir W. Rawleigh, and my self, where Sir R. Cecill, mediated and concluded the purchase between us, and accordingly my assurances were drawn and that was the third addition and rise to my fortunes.

Then I returned into Ireland, with my Lord President's licence to repair to Court, where on his way to Dublin, (at which Port he proposed to embarque) he dealt most nobly and father-like by me, in perswading me that it was now high time to take a Wife. in hopes of Posterity to inherit my lands, advising me to make choice of Sir Jeoffry Fenton's only daughter. and that if I succeeded with her, he would treat with her Parents to have the match between us, wherein he prevailed so far, as the 9th of March 1602 I was in his Lordship's presence contracted to her in Dublin, with her I never demanded any marriage portion, neither had I promise of any, it not being in my consideration. Yet her father after our marriage gave me 1000 l. in Gold with her; but that gift of his daughter to me I must ever thankfully acknowledge to Almighty God, as the Crowning of all his manifold blessings. For she was a most Religious, Virtuouse, and Obedient Wife to me

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me all the days of her life, and the happy Mother of all my hopeful Children, whom with their Posterity I beseech God to bless. The 10th day of July, 1620, my eldest brother Dr. John Boyle, Lord Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, departed this life at Bishop's Court near Cork, and the 12th he was buried in my new Tomb erected in the Chappel, which I re-edified at Youghall. After his death I obtained these Bishopricks, from his Majesty K. JAMES, for my Uncle Michael Boyle Son of Richard Boyle, for whom I formerly obtained the Deanery of Waterford, who now succeeds my Brother in those Bishopricks.

I Richard Earl of Cork, was knighted by Sir George Carew, Lord Deputy of Ireland, at St. Mary's Abby, near Dublin the 25th day July, 1603, being St. James' Day, and the very Day I was married to my second Wife Mrs Catherine Fenton.

I was sworn Privy Counsellor to K. JAMES, for the Province of Munster, at the Council table at Dublin, by the Lord Chichester, then Lord Deputy of Ireland, the 12th day of March 1606.

I was sworn Privy Counsellor of State
of


of the Kingdom of Ireland, by the Lord, Chichester, then lord Deputy, at Chichester house near Dublin, the 15th day of Feb. 1613 being the Day, that I then arrived out of England.

I was created lord Boyle, Baron of Youghall, on Michaelmas Day, being the 29th of Sep. 1616.

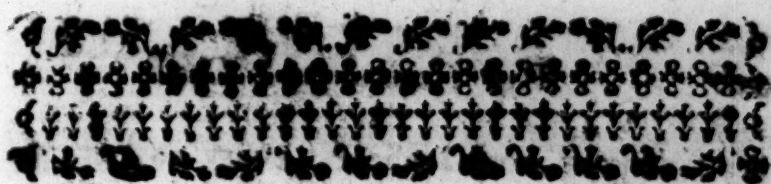
I was created lord Viscount Dungarvan and Earl of Cork, the 26th Day Oct. 1620

Adam Lord Loftus Eley, lord Chancellor of Ireland, and I Richard E. of Cork were sworn Lords Justices for the joint government of this Kingdom, A. D. 1629 with the entertainment of 100 l. a month for each of us.

I was made lord High Treasurer of Ireland and sworn the 9th of Dec. 1634.

 The following State Letters, written by Richard the Noble and first Earl of Cork, dated from Youghall, fully shew the situation of this town at the time of the Rebellion. The Editor, desirous to give every information to his Subscribers in his power respecting Youghall, has given them a place in this history.

S T A T E



STATE LETTERS

OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

Richard E. of Cork

The earl of GORK to lord GORING.

My noble lord and brother,

I WROTE unto you several letters since my arrival, and the last about the seventeenth of December, by my lord Ranelagh's secretary, which I am confident he hath deliver'd; but neither by my son Dungarvan, or any body since my coming hither, have I heard one word from you, which makes me think I am forlorn or forgotten by you. I then in those my letters made a true representation unto you of the miserable estate whereunto this kingdom was reduced, and particularly this poor province of Munster, which is encompassed with

with dangers round about every day bringing Job's messengers of killing, preying, burning, and spoiling, the English and protestants, and none other touch'd upon; and of the loss (or rather yielding up) of cities or walled towns. For the lord Montgarret, and the lord of Upper Ossory have (without a blow stricken in defence of the city of Kilkenny) possessed themselves thereof, and ransacked and stripped all the English protestants that were therein, in a barbarous and inhuman manner, as is not to be believed, And the noble countess of Ormonde hath a guard of 150 men put upon her castle, so as no man can come in or out unto her without search, and she herself in the nature of a prisoner, and in a miserable condition, her lord being at Dublin, and not being of force to come to her rescue. The walled towns of Castle and Feathers have likewise yielded up themselves, and all the English protestants stripped naked by the baron of Loughmay and his crew. The walled town of Clonmell, being the shire-town, hath open'd her gates, and set in the rebels to pillage and spoil the English and protestants; and that town is within 12 miles of my house, where there are at least 3000 rebels assembled daily, threatening to besiege my castle at Lismore, and to prevent the yielding up of this town
of

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of Youghall to the rebels, as weak as I am, I am commanded down hither, to see whether my presence or power can preserve it, And I have brought with me for my guard 100 foot and 60 horse, which I have here with me in defence of this poor weak town, where the Irish are three to one of the English and if this town should be lost, all the hope and retreat of the English in this province is gone. And God willing I will be so good a constable to the king my master, as I will die in the defence thereof; although I have no great hope to defend it, yet we will bestir ourselves like true Englishmen. The city of Waterford hath no guard upon the fort or city; but the townsmen, and we every day look to hear when it will be given up to Montgarret, when he comes before it; for the priests rule all there, and flock into this kingdom, especially into this province, from all foreign parts; insomuch, as it is credibly certified me, that there is a whole army of ecclesiastics gotten into Munster; and this morning I have apprehended two Irish friars, that came in a vessel from Dunkirk, disguised into this harbour. The lord Dunboyne, and the two lords Bourkes, and in effect all the natives of the county of Limerick, have declared themselves in open action; and in brief, all that have
suck'd

suck'd Irish milk are infected with this general treason and rebellion; we know not whom to trust, nor who is sound at heart. The earl of Barrimore keepeth his country in good subjection, and doth very good service upon the rebels, having joined his forces with the lord President. who is a brave martial man, and acts all the parts of a good governor: but, alas! he is destitute of men, money, and munition. And therefore, even upon the knees of my soul, I beg and beseech you to supplicate his Majesty and the lords and commons of both houses of parliament, that this fruitful province of Munster (wherein are more cities and walled towns, and more brave harbours and havens than all the rest of the kingdom hath) and the English subjects that are herein, may not for want of timely supply of men, money, and munition, be lost; nor the crown of England be deprived of so choice flower thereof; but that you will incessantly solicit the hastening over the lord lieutenant with the army to Dublin, and Sir Charles Vavasor with his regiment to Youghall, with a liberal supply of arms and munition, whereof the province is in a manner destitute, And herein, for God's sake, let not the least delay be used, for if there be, all succours will come too late. The lord president for her security hath sent
over

his lady; and all the ladies and women of any account have for the most part transported themselves into England: and now my dear dear daughter comes to her mother in the arrears; God knows with what grief of soul I part with her. But I prefer the safety of her person before the comfort I have in her company; for I esteem her to be one of the best of women in the world and I am confident that God hath heard her prayers, which hath inclined him to preserve us hitherto. My daughter Brohill is so great with child, and full of spirit, as she resolves to bide out the brunt of these wars and her husband, who is full of hot blood and courage, doth mutiny upon me for walling him up at Lismore. But that he must do, or else I could not come hither.

My son Kynalmeaky had been at his own town of Bandonbridge before this time but his lady having been stay'd here these three weeks by contrary winds, and he joined in commission with the mayor for the government of this town, hath been very active in making up the broken wall and decays of the same. But so soon as her foot is on shipboard, his foot shall be in the stirrup to go to Bandonbridge, of which town I hope he will give a good account; for he hath a fair rising out in the town and the borders thereof, and I have put up port-cullisses

portcullisses for the strengthening of the gates and planted six pieces of ordnance for the better defence thereof; for thank God I have so planted that town, as there is neither Irishman nor papist within the walls and so can no town or corporation in Ireland truly say. My son Dungarvan hath raised a brave troop of English protestants, and is marching towards the lord president to join their forces together. And thus have I given you an account how my three sons that are in Ireland are disposed of; and that I have deprived myself of their companies and comforts: and with serjeant Appleyard, who is a great assistance unto me, am here to defend this poor and weak town. And therefore beseech you, bestir yourself, and rest not, until Sir Charles Vavasor with his regiment be shipped away for Youghall, the sight of whom would make me young again. Oh, that I had George Goring here with 1000 foot and 100 horse well armed, to see what service I could put him upon, that you might hear of our success. I have scarce time to present my service to you and your lady, and to George and my poor Letitia; whom God bless. Youghall, this 12th day about midnight after a heavy and sorrowful Christmas 1641.

Your lordship's most affectionate brother

R. CORKR.

Lord

Lord Breghill to the earl of Corke. *Tracts 2.*

My most honoured lord,

JUST now is one of my brother Dun-
garvan's troopers come unto me, and ac-
quainted me, that the party of horse, which
he sent to meet me, went out this morning
to take a prey ; but an ambuscade of the
epemies fell upon them, and have killed
poor Jack Travers, with two more, whose
names I know not. His body was stripp'd
and I have sent a trumpeter for it ; his
horse is come home shot in three places.
This design was out of my knowledge, and
contrary to my direction, for I quarter'd him
at Capoquin last night, and advised him to
return to Youghall of this side of the
water, for fear of an ambush. which he
then resolved to do, but since his resoluti-
on alter'd : and marching without scouts in
an enemy's country, (for so I may call that
and where they have so good intelligence
of our proceedings as we ourselves have,)
could not expect a better fortune. I have
sent out my quarter-master to know the
posture the enemy is in. They are, as I
am informed by those that were in the ac-
tion, 5000 well armed, and that they intend
to take Lismore. When I have received
certain intelligence, if I am a third part of
P their

their number, I will meet them to morrow morning, and give them one blow before they besiege us. If their numbers are such that it will be more folly than valour. I will make good this place which I am in. I tried one of the ordnances made at the forge. and it held with two pound charge, so that I will plant it upon the terras over the river. My lord fear nothing for Lismore; for if it be lost, it shall be with the life of him, that begs your lordship's blessing, and stiles himself,

My lord, your lordship's most humble,
most obliged, and most dutiful son
and servant **BROGHILL.**

Lismore Jan. 11, (1641-2.)

The superscription.

For my most honoured lord and father
the earl of Corke, Youghall.

The earl of Corke to Lord Goring.

My lord,

THIS last night about midnight the inclosed letter came posted to me from my son Broghill, who hath the guard of my house at Lismore; whereby you will fully understand the great danger my son, house,

house, and all that ever I have, in effect, is in ; whom I beseech God to bless and defend ; for the enemies are many, and he not above an hundred foot and threescore horse in my house to guard the same. All the English about us are fled, save such as have drawn themselves into castles, but are but few in effect, and they very fearful. All the natives that are papists (the rest being few or none) are in open action or rebellion ; except the earl of Barrimore, who behaves himself most loyally and valiantly. But alas ! what is he with his forces amongst so many, when the whole kingdom is out ? I am by commandment of the lord president drawn hither to Youghall to secure the same ; which is the only town, the English have to retreat unto, which God knows is very weak and ruinous, a great part of the wall being fallen down within these two nights, which we are not able to repair. There is none in it but myself, my son Dungarvan with his troop, and serjeant major Appleyard, who are very active with me ; and we have but two hundred English men to guard it, of my tenants. whom I am forced to pay every day in ready money, or else they will not stay here. God bless us, for we are encompassed with an innumerable company of enemies, and have neither men, money,

money, nor munition. We are now at the last gasp; and therefore if the state of England do not speedily supply us, we are all buried alive. The God of heaven guide the hearts of the house of parliament to send us speedy succours, for if they come not speedily, they will come too late, In more than extreme haste I rest.

Your lordship's most distressed brother
and faithful servant

R. CORKE

Youghall, Jan. 12, 1641.

The superscription,

For his majesty's special service,

To the right honourable George lord
Goring, vice-chamberlain to the king's
majesty, and one of his highness's
most honourable privy council at
court. in all haste, haste, post haste,
haste, haste.

The earl of Cork to the speaker of the
house of Commons in England

Sir,

Although I have not had the happiness to be acquainted with you, yet holding it a duty in me, to make known unto yourself and the honourable house of commons the present state of the province of

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of Munster, where my poor fortune and very many other English protestants do lie, you may be pleased to understand, that Munster, the fourth and best part of this kingdom, being overspread with infinite multitudes of rebels, the better to discourage, and dishearten them, I have, with the assistance of the earl of Barrimore, the lord viscount Kilmasloe, and my two sons Dungan and Broghill, (by the advice of the lords justice, and council of Ireland,) lately held sessions in the several counties of Corke and Waterford, and even beyond the expectation of all men have proceeded so far as by juries free from all exception, to indict the lords viscount Roch, Montgarret, Ikerrin, and Muskerry, and the barons of Dunboyne, and Castleconnell, with the son and heir of the lord Cahir, Theobald Purcell. baron of Loughmoe, Richard Butler, of Kilcash, Esq ; brother to my very good lord the earl of Ormonde, with all other the baronets, knights, esquires, gentlemen, freeholders. and popish priests, in number above eleven hundred, that either dwell, or have entered and done any rebellious act in those two counties ; which indictments I make bold to send unto you to be presented unto the house, to the end they may be there considered of by such members thereof as are learned in the laws ; that if they be
wanting

wanting in any formal point of the law, they may be reformed, and rectified, and return'd unto me; and so (if the house please to direct) to have them all proceeded against to out-lawry; whereby his majesty may be intitled to their lands and possessions, which (I dare holdly affirm) was at the beginning of this insurrection not of so little yearly value as two hundred thousand pounds. The height of their revenge is principally bent against the earl of Barrimore, myself, and my sons, which we all foresaw before we entred upon this work of works. The late lord president did judiciously observe, that the preservation of this important town and harbour of Youghall, was of principal consequence to be maintained and kept for the service of the crown; and presuming that no man did exceed me in power and ability to make it good, he prevailed upon me so far for the advancement of his majesty's service, and securing of this considerable town and harbour, as to leave my own strong and defensible house at Lismore, to the guard of my son Broghill, with an hundred horse and an hundred foot, and to retire hither, whither I brought two foot companies of an hundred a piece, all compounded of English protestants and well disciplined. I have employed my second son Kynalmeaky to command and govern a town

HISTORY of YOUGHALL IN

town in the west of my erection called Bandonbridge, the walling and fortifying whereof stood me in fourteen thousand pounds wherein are at least seven thousand souls, all English protestants, and not one Irishman or papist dwelling therein. The earl of Barrimore hath, in these times of general defection, expressed as much loyalty to the king and parliament. and as much constancy to his religion, as could be desired. He is the eldest colonel in this province; and yet now that all his revenue is taken from him by the rebels (unto whom no man shews so little favour) he hath only a troop of horse in pay, which he raised, horsed, and armed at his own charge, without allowance from the king or parliament; (as both my sons Kynalmeaky's and Broghill's troops were by me;) and maintaineth always at least 200 foot in the field without pay at his own charges, and hath nothing but what he fighteth with the rebels for, and getteth by his sword; he having lately hanged forty three notable rebels for a breakfast, whose service and encouragement therein I sensible offer to the consideration of the honourable house of commons, (and wish that he had a regiment bestowed upon him.) For my own part, Mr. Speaker, I assure you this great truth, that I had a very considerable estate and revenue when
this

this rebellion began. The hundred horse, and four hundred foot under the command of my son Kynalmeaky at Bandonbridge, neither king nor parliament hath vouchsafed hitherto to send them either clothes or money, and for want of pay they now mutiny. Those forces that I have raised and satisfied have been the destruction of above three thousand rebels since the insurrection. I have been compelled to sell my plate and silver vessels to pay the soldiers. I have been a good constable to preserve this town and harbour. I am now three-score and sixteen years of age, and have with a free heart and a liberal hand spent all that I have and am able to do no more.

The one hundred and odd pounds, which the house of commons sent over by my son Dungarvan, to relieve this poor town, hath been faithfully distributed among the poor English protestants. And so, beseeching you and the honourable house of commons to take this true relation to heart, and to provide speedy remedies to keep us in life making it my incessant prayer to the Almighty, that God will bless and direct you in all your actions and intentions I take leave, and rest the servant of your commands.

R. CORKE,

Youghall, Aug, 35, 1641.

HISTORY of YOUGHALL III.

C H A P. V.

The Rise, Progress, and Navigation of the BLACK-WATER, with a description of the several Gentlemen's Seats, &c. adjacent to it, and in the Neighbourhood of YOUGHALL.

AS the Black-water finishes its course, a little below Youghall, it will not be deemed amiss to say something here of the length, progress, and Navigation of this beautiful river, anciently called Avenmore. It takes its rise in a swampy bog in the county of Kerry, in the mountain of Slieve-Lougher, and runs about 40 miles an E. course before it enters this county, making but a small allowance for its turnings; and holds the same course about 8 or 9 miles further, till it changes to the South of Cappoquin, from whence it runs almost due S. for above 10 miles into the ocean; so that its whole length may be justly reckoned about 60 miles; but if all its windings were taken in, much more, and falls not much short of the Severn in England, if the difference between ours and the English miles be allowed for. During its course through the county of Cork, it receives several smaller rivers. and in this county the river Bride empties it self into it; boats
and

and vessels of considerable burden may sail up to Cappoquin from the harbour of Youghall, and may there load and discharge other flat boats may run up much higher.

Its depth is variable in many places; at the bridge of Cappoquin it is about 12 feet at low-water. This river seems to be more choaked up at present, and of less depth than formerly. Lord ORRERY in his letters says, that it was in his time navigable, up to MALLOW, 40 miles from its mouth. which it is not at present for boats of any tolerable burden.

In Summer-time the country people near this river, when the water is low between Cappoquin and Lismore, gather up a species of Muscles of the larger kind, commonly called Horse-muscles, in which as we are well assured a small kind of seed-pearl has been often found. It is not so much it seems, either for the sake of the Muscle, or the thoughts of a pearl, that these people gather up these fish. but for the shells, which they use for spoons.

The river BRIDE rises in the Barony of Barrymore; in the county of Cork, near a place called Glanprehan, takes its course easterly through this Barony, where it is
banked

banked in a considerable way, as it runs through the bog of Kilcrea, where one may ride a mile on the bank of a beautiful canal, having woods on each side of it. It then proceeds in a serpentine manner through the Barony of Kilnataloon in the same county. Here the tide flows, and by that means sea-sand can be brought up, and goods carried down in flat bottom boats to Youghall. From its rise to its entrance into this county, without allowing for the windings, which are remarkably very many is about 14 Irish miles, and about 4 more to its mouth, where it falls into the Black-water. From the hill over Slat-wood, near Tallow, this river has a very beautiful appearance from its serpentine Meanders, which though natural, have all the exact regularity of art.

The Navigation from YOUGHALL up to DRUMANA. CAPPOQUIN, and LISMORE, is extremely delightful; The many pleasing views, and fine romantick situations here to be met with, conveying an air of grandeur superior perhaps to any which can well be conceived. In Summer Water-parties are frequently formed for the purpose of visiting the different Seats and Improvements of which several are situate on this part of the Black-water. To attempt

a particular description of them all; would in some measure be exceeding the limits of my work, and is besides a task we cannot pretend to execute with that precision it requires; In order however to gratify the reader in part, we shall give the best account which could be procured of such Seats, &c. as present themselves to the eye, on each side of the river, from Cappoquin down to Youghall.

The first remarkable place then we shall mention is DRUMANA, a noble seat of the late Earl of GRANDISON. The house is built on the foundation of an ancient castle, that formerly was the chief Seat of the FITZGERALDS, of the Decies. second son to JAMES the seventh Earl of DESMOND, whose family have been a long time settled here; John Earl of GRANDISON, enjoying this estate, in right of his Mother Catharine Fitzgerald, the only remaining heir of this family. It is very holdly situated on a rock over the Black-water; the castle with all its furniture, being burnt down by the Irish, the present house was erected to serve till a more commodious one could be built. Besides several family portraits, here is a St. JEROME, exquisitely well painted as large as life, by a masterly hand.

The

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The gardens are situated on the side of a hill which hangs over the river, where is a noble Terras, affording a prospect up to CAPPOQUIN. To the S. the river is hemmed in with high hills covered with wood; at the foot of the garden is a neat bastion, the vaults under which serve for a boat house. The adjacent deer-park, is a pleasant spot of ground, lying almost contiguous to the seat, at the N. end is an handsome lodge erected for the keeper.

Through this park is a noble avenue, and round the seat are abundance of other plantations all in a flourishing way. The late Earl of GRANDISON, between Dec. 1741 and the fifth of March, 1744, planted 63480 trees of oak, ash, chesnut, elm and beech,

No designs can be greater than those which contribute to the ornamenting and enriching one's country; Besides supplying it's defects, these are solid and lasting advantages, and of more benefit to posterity than to the undertaker.

Nothing seems more likely to induce a general improvement than the prevalence of good example.

Tooreen,

TOOREEN, the seat of Sir RICHARD MUSGRAVE, Bart. near CAPPOQUIN, also on this river, was formerly a castle, the proprietors of which were the ROCHEs. persons extremely active in the IRISH rebellion, and for which they forfeited this estate. The house is situated on the W. of the river, leading to which is a long and beautiful avenue of large Elms. No tree whatsoever becomes walks and avenues comparable to this Majestic plant.

Less than a mile below Drumana lies VILLERSTOWN, this is an extreme pretty Village, and makes a good appearance from the river, which is tolerably wide here

CLASHMORE, is the seat of Mr. Power, it is well situated near the river, not far from the place where the river LICKY, empties itself into the Black-water; and round the house are considerable improvements. The Black-water river being here of a considerable breadth, makes a beautiful appearance, its bank on both sides, are scarce any other than lofty hills, shaded with woods which in Summer afford very entertaining landscapes. A little lower the river forms a considerable Bason called the broad of Clashmore, on either side whereof low marshy ground called INCHES, jut out in some places

HISTORY of YOUGHALL

places, which being covered with grass, seem at a distance from the adjacent high lands, to be so many smooth verdant islands.

BALLYNATRAY, the seat of RICHARD SMITH, Esq: is situated on a part of the Black-water, which is considerably broad and by its winding course, seems to form a capacious lake, when viewed from the house

TEMLE-MICHAEL, the seat of SAMUEL FREEMAN, Esq; as you enter the hills a pleasing prospect of the castle, and lands open to the view; the eye is captivated by the improvements in a large Meadow, in the center and bottom of which are two stately rows of shady Elms, terminated on the S. by a grove of Cherry-trees, on the N. by a beautiful Orchard. extending itself to the Garden. When you come opposite the house the appearance of it, with the Castle hanging over, is really romantic and pleasing; from this situation, you have a view of Ballynatray, and the island of St. Molana. Mr. WATERS, has a handsome seat near Temple-michael.

LOUGHTAN, situated near the Black-water, is a pleasant seat of Mr. KONAYNE, with good improvements; near which stands an ancient Castle, called Ballyherry:

having

having gone through this description of such remarkable places on the river, as have immediately come to my knowledge I shall now proceed to mention the other seats, and places deserving notice. which lie in the neighbourhood of, or but a short distance from YOUGHALL.

And first near the ferry-point opposite the town is PROSPECT-HALL, a handsome seat with good improvements now in the possession of THOMAS GREEN, Esq; from hence one has a pleasing view of the Ocean, Cable Island on the W. side of the bay; The town and harbour of Youghall with the Shipping in the river, and at the quays

YOUGHALL, from this side of the water makes an elegant appearance; lying North and South ranged along the opposite shore. From the old quay to the point, on the land of Prospect Hall, there is a communication by a ferry-boat, which in bad weather is hazardous and difficult to pass.

On this side also somewhat farther down, is SNUGBOROUGH, the seat of Richard Barret, Esq;

PARNASSUS (near the town) the seat of JOHN PARKER, Esq; is most beautifully situated

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situated on a rising ground commanding a view of the harbour, town, and country; with great pains and expence he has made many improvements here, and cut through a rock upwards of 40 feet in depth: at the bottom there is a well produces excellent water. His gardens are laid out with elegance, and there are several curious pictures in his house executed by masterly hands. This Gentleman has reclaimed 200 Acres of bog, within a mile of the town, which are now beautiful meadows, and produces an abundance of hay.

GREEN PARK. the seat of Colonel PARKER, in the vicinity of the town, an elegant and neat house, with pretty improvements, commands a delightful prospect of the harbour, the town, shipping at the quays &c. At the S. side of the house there is a fine meadow that formerly was part of the strand of Youghall.

CHERRY MOUNT, the seat of JOHN ROBERT PARKER Esq; situated near the Black-water, commands a fine prospect of the river and country round. This Gentleman has lately built an elegant house here and is daily making considerable improvements.

ARDOE,

ARDOE, the seat of HENRY COCHLAN, Esq; situated on a rising ground: commands an extensive view of the harbour, most Vessels of burden, bound to or from Cork: sailing at a small distance from the house, makes the situation exceedingly pleasing: nothing causes a more agreeable contrast than the flags and streamers of Shipping together with the drapery of the sails in a rural prospect

COTTAGE, the Seat of John UNIACKE Esq; agreeably situated, with handsome improvements, commands a prospect of the ocean, the harbour, and cable island,

MUCKRIDGE, within a mile of the town, the seat of MEAD HOBSON, Esq; is most beautifully situated on a rising ground commands a view of the black-water, and adjacent country. The house has been lately rebuilt in the modern taste. From this Gentleman's improveing spirit and humane disposition, in constantly employing a number of poor people, no doubt but his seat will shortly be deemed a considerable ornament to this part of the country

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A list of the Magistrates of YOUGHALL, from the earliest accounts to the present time.

ROMAN CATHOLIC MAYORS:

Year.

Year.

HENRY VIII.

1542 M. Portingall,
1543 J. Forrest,
1544 W. Walsh,
1545 R. Bluet,

1559 T. Bluet,
1560 T. Untacke,
1561 J. Portingall,
1562 F. Gallwan,
1563 R. Gough,
1564 T. Coppinger

EDWARD VI.

1546 D. Portingall,
1547 R. Gough,
1548 W. Walsh,
1549 C. Walsh,
1550 John Bluet,
1551 R. Gough,
1552 F. Tobin,

1565 I. Welsh.
1566 T. Bluet,
1567 P. Bluet,
1568 P. Forrest,
1569 F. Anyas,
1570 J. Portingall,
1571 M. Bluet,
1572 J. Portingall,
1573 T. Coppinger

MARY I.

1553 W. Anyas.
1554 W. Shears,
1555 R. Gough,
1556 T. Untack,
1557 T. Bluet,

1574 T. Bluet,
1575 I. Collins,
1576 F. Anyas,
1577 P. Bluet,
1578 P. Forrester,
1579 P. Coppinger,

ELIZABETH.

1558 P. Ronayne,

The first ransacking
of Yougall, he was
hanged at his own door
by order of Sir W.
Pelham,

Year	Year
1580 J. Gallwan,	1607 J. Gough,
1581 F. Anyas,	1608 J. Kerny,
1582 T. Coppinger,	1609 J. Every.
1583 P. Brennet,	1610 N. Gallwan,
1584 P. Brennet, 2	1611 J. Coppinger,
1585 J. Kerring,	1612 R. Gough,
1586 T. Coppinger,	1613 F. Ronayne,
1587 H. Portingall,	1614 J. Every,
1588 Sir W. Raleigh,	1615 F. Coppinger,
1589 W. Magnier,	1616 J. Gough,
1590 J. Ronayne,	1617 J. Every,
1591 J. Bluett,	1618 C. Hartford,
1593 J. Forrest	1619 W. Blunt,
1594 J. Kerny,	1620 W. Lewelling,
1595 H. Portingall,	1621 T. Holdship,
1596 J. Bluett,	1622 F. Gough,
1597 P. Walsh,	1623 W. Lewelling,
1598 J. Forrest,	1624 W. Bluett.
1599 J. Ronayne,	CHARLES I.
1600 C. Collegne,	1625 R. Gough,
1601 J. Kerny.	1626 J. Coppinger,
1602 I. Gallwan,	1627 E. Stout,
	1628 J. Coppinger,
JAMES I.	1629 T. Ronayne,
1603 I. Gallwan,	1630 P. Meagh,
1604 F. Coppinger,	1631 D. Welsh,
1605 I. Gallwan,	1632 P. Collins,
1606 N. Gallwan,	1633 W. Lamb,
	1634 Bailiffs were
	allowed as Magistrates
	Mayors

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Year	MAYORS.	BAILIFFS.
1634	T. Stout,	I. Collins, I. Kerine,
1635	W. Bluett,	I. Romayne S. Gibbins
1636	R. Gough,	M. Uniack, I. Gallwan
1637	J. Romayne,	S. Coppinger, N. Neagle
1638	W. Gough,	W. Gough, I. Gallwan
1639	M. Uniacke,	I. Bluet, I. Hazard
1640	T. Stout,	W. Coppinger, D Bluet
1641	J. Gallwan,	W. Kerine, N Bagbeare
1642	T. Stout,	D. Bluett, R. Mayers
1643	T. Stout,	J. Clove, J. Bucknerr
1644	I. Miller.	J. Vandelure T, Taylor
1645	T. Stout,	T. Warren, R. Pratt,
1646	A. Warren,	J. Britishford T Farmer,
1647	R. Myers,	J. Britishford T Farmer,
1648	T. Taylor,	A. Wandrick, J. Lange,
1649	T. Warren,	H. Heard, G. Barnet
1650	J. Langer,	T. Stephens, F, Baker
1651	A. Wandrick,	J. Cox, J. Mardock,
1652	J. Britishford,	I. Sims, J. Farthing,
1653	J. Cox,	R, Gillet, T. Barker
1654	T. Farmer,	I, Nettles, T, Vaughan
1655	J. Morduck,	N. Stout, N. Stout,

PROTESTANT MAYORS, & BAILIFFS

KING CHARLES THE SECOND.

1656	J. Farthing,	I, Handcock, S, Clove,
1657	J. Nettles,	H. Stout, P, Godwin,

Year

MAYORS

BAILIFFS

1658	T. Vaughan.	G. Davis, H. Davis,
1659	T. Warren,	J. Luther, A. Vaughan.
1660	R. Mayers,	J. Stout, P. Hazard,
1661	N. Stout,	A. Vaughan, H. Spencer
1662	J. Stout	H. Deaton, W. Norman
1663	J. Langer	N. Stout, J. Hazard
1664	R. Giles,	F. Perry, J. Pine,
1665	T. Baker.	W. Sargent, R. Swimer
1666	J. Luther,	S. Hayman, T. Hilgrove
1667	N. Deaton,	J. Merrick, G. Giles
1668	J. Hancock,	B. Morduck, W. Clove
1669	A. Farthing,	E. Lowndz, R. Walters
1670	S. Hayman,	B. Bryan, R. Yeats,
1671	E. Lowndz,	T. Casoban, J. Gerald
1672	E. Lowndz,	T. Casoban, I. Gerald,
1673	M. Spencer,	A. Spencer, R. Lawndz
1674	E. Perry,	I. Atkins, R. Burt,
1675	D. Atkins,	R. Careen, W. Palmer
1676	N. Lucas,	W. Hilbard, A. Hopkins
1677	I. Merrick,	E. Crockford. I. Clove,
1678	I. Spencer,	I. Mordock, L. Dantner
1679	E. Lawndz,	R. Paradise, R. Ball,
1680	R. Years,	F. Beaker, W. Sergeant
1681	F. Luther,	I. Incas, E. Nicholas,
1682	J. Clove,	I. Scamaden, Vaughan
1683	R. Paradise,	D. Haliahan, R. Giles,

I A M E S II.

1684 E. Crockford, I. Cook, H. Luther,
James

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Year	MAYOR	BAILIFFS,
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1685	J. Spencer,	I. Hayman, R. Walter,
1686	O. Cook,	T. Vaughan, F. Farmer
1687	R. Giles	H. Row, W. Turbit

WILLIAM and MARY,

1688	N. Ronayne,	T. Walters, D. Roe,
689	A. Perry,	I. Scamaden, D. Lynch
690	R. Ball,	D. Seymour, C. Tuthole
691	F. Beaker,	T. Seymour, D. Price,
692	R. Giles,	T. Croker, D. Donovan
693	T. Walters,	S. Paradise, L. Knight,
694	I. Lucas,	G. Blackwell, D. Quade
695	E. Nicholas	R. Farthing, T. Cousins
696	T. Crocker	S. Green, D. Bodkin,
697	I. Cook,	E. Landz. T. Taylor,
698	I. Scamaden,	W. Cooke, I. Salter,
699	I. Cook,	G. Salter, T. Elliot,
1700	I. Price,	S. Hayman, F. Murdock

QUEEN ANN

1701	I. Lucas,	D. Luther, D. Murdock
702	T. Croker,	E. Mills, T. Buckner,
703	D. Luther,	T. Beaker E. Landz
704	S. Hayman,	W. Knight, I. Carr.
705	I. Hayman	F. Seymour, D. Farmer
706	E. Landz	C. Rea. E. Geazely,
707	I. Mills	A. Ryland, I. Seymour,

William

Year	MAYORS	BAILIFFS
1708	W. Conk,	E. Oliver T Roper
709	I. Luther (died)	
	M. Lucas, (died)	
	R. Giles	I. Freeman S. Gardner
710	B. Murdock	T. Farmer T Knight
711	F. Beaker	I. Perry I Merrick
712	T. Croker	G. Giles H Ball
713	R. Giles.	I. Lucas, R. Walters,

G E O R G E I.

714	I, Knight	O Nicolsen, Champion
715	G. Salter,	Green, E, Giles,
716	I, Ryland.	T, Cook, T, Farmer
717	C. Rea,	R, Taylor, G, Mannix
718	R, Waters,	Pratt, Giles,
719	M, Lucas.	S. Green T Croker
720	T. Croker.	T Buckner G Mervne
721	E, Gillet,	Farmer Cahill
722	H, Ball,	T. Uniacke I Parker
723	T, Uniacke.	Vaughan, Fmington
724	G, Giles.	A Taylor C Elmor
725	T, Knight	R Giles. C Nixon.
726	C. Salter,	B. Croker. P. Mills

G E O R G E II.

727	G, Giles,	F. Iones, W. Coghlan
728	E. Jones,	R. Cozens. S. Gardner
		Henry

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Year MAYORS.

BAILIFFS.

1729	H. Ball.	W Fmington, Rogers
730	W, Fmington,	T Fudge. I. Nealon,
731	R, Giles.	J green. T. Cozens
732	I, Parker,	W Coleman. F. Gillet
733	J, Parker,	H Ruthven. Freeman
734	W, Coughlan,	T, Green G. Mannix
735	I, Freeman	H, Rogers, F. Brown
736	H, Ruthven.	B Uniacke. S. Luther
737	T, Fudge.	B green, N. Rogers
738	N, Rogers,	Uniacke. T. Fisher
739	S. Luther,	S. Hayman, T. French
740	G, Giles,	I. Price, R. Day,
741	B, Green,	I. Tayler, E. Merrick
742	S, Hayman,	E. Green, I. Nixon,
743	I, Freeman,	s, Pratt, J. Merrick,
744	B, Croker.	T, cook, J, knight
745	B, Croker.	J, Day, J, Lander,
746	T, Cook.	w, Taylor, T, child
747	T. Cook,	E, Green, E, Dartnell
748	G. Mannix,	J, Hayman, J, Pratt,
749	H. Rogers.	N, Giles, R, croker
750	J. Hayman.	J. Labatt, T, Gimlett
751	J, Hayman,	c. Fisher. R, Gore,
752	J. Labatt,	s, Allen. W. Molton,
753	I. Labatt.	J, cook. G. Giles
754	I. Cook,	B, Taylor. J, Bryan
755	I. Uniacke.	R, Green. R. Webb
756	N. Giles.	R, Ball, H, coghlan
757	I. Uniacke.	R. seymour, T, Day
1758	R. Webb	P, Power, R, Taylor
		Henry

Year MAYORS

BAILIFFS

1759 H. Coughlan. J. Giles. W. Roche
 760 I. Pratt. et, Fudge C, Fudge

G E O R G E III.

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1761 R, Green, R Smith, R Douthart
 762 S. Allen T, Green, W, Jackson
 763 P. Power W. Merrick, E, Smith
 764 T Green O Greatricks, T. Fudge
 765 R Green 2d yr W. Gardner, T. Webb
 766 P. Power M. Parker, W. Nealon
 767 M. Parker G, Nath, J, Seymour
 768 B, Taylor H, Swayne, J, Hobson
 769 R Green 3d yr T. Fudge, R, Ellis
 770 H, Swayne, N, Stout, R, Uniacke
 771 S Allen 2d yr W Meade, W Pearce,
 772 I. Lander, T Fieldhouse T Stroud
 773 R Green 4th yr J, Swayne, J, Allen
 774 N, Stout, W Hayman W, Jackson
 775 W, Jackson R, Dartnel, J, Brian
 776 I, Swayne, R, Green, J, Pratt
 777 R, Uniacke, H, Swayne, J, Merrick
 778 R Green 5th yr J, Swayne, H, Brown
 779 H Swayne 2d yr N, Stout, E, Green
 780 W Jackson 2 yr S, Freeman, J, Gimlet
 781 R Uniack 2d yr J, Ellard, D, Freeman
 782 T Green 2d yr J, Reeves, J, Lombard
 783 W, Jackson, J, Sedgwick, J, Smith

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